

21

VOL. XXIX, No. 8  
MARCH 15, 1954

# CANADIAN WELFARE



# CANADIAN WELFARE

a magazine on social welfare published  
seven times a year by

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL  
245 COOPER ST., OTTAWA, CANADA

## PUBLICATION DATES

February 1, March 15, May 1, June 15,  
September 15, November 1,  
December 15

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office  
Department, Ottawa.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per annum  
Single copies 30 cents

Signed articles which appear in CANADIAN  
WELFARE should be regarded as expressing  
the opinion of the writer, and not neces-  
sarily the point of view of the Board of  
Governors of the Canadian Welfare Council.

R. E. G. DAVIS, *Executive Director*

*Canadian Welfare Council Individual  
Membership Fees*

Associate \$3.00; Participating \$5.00;  
Sustaining \$10.00 and up

All the above membership fees include a  
year's subscription to CANADIAN WELFARE.

Indexed in  
CANADIAN INDEX AND  
PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE

## Editorial Board

Robert McKeown, Ottawa, Chairman

A. Andras, Ottawa

Gabrielle Bourque, Ottawa

Agnes Burnett, Ottawa

Florence Bird, Ottawa

Eugene Forsey, Ottawa

Dorothy Hodgson, Ottawa

Flora Hurst, Ottawa

Margaret Howes, Montreal

John A. Irving, Toronto

Svanhuit Josie, Ottawa

Jean MacCrimmon, Montreal

Joy A. Maines, Ottawa

Martha Moscrop, Vancouver

John Porter, Ottawa

Esther Clark Wright, Ottawa

★

Marjorie M. King, *Editor*

## CONTENTS

Editorials . . . . .	1
Social Implications of the 1951 Census in Canada, <i>by D. V. Donnison</i> . . . . .	5
Across Canada . . . . .	13
About People . . . . .	18
Treatment of the Offender in Saskatchewan, <i>by J. V. Fornataro</i> . . . . .	19
Harry M. Cassidy Memorial Research Fund Awards . . . . .	26
What the Council is Doing . . . . .	27
Well-Being and the Administration of Welfare, <i>by C. E. Hendry</i> . . . . .	33
Disability Allowances (Canadian Welfare Council Brief) . . . . .	41
To an Indian Friend, <i>by Eugene Forsey</i> . . . . .	47
Why Social Work Conferences? <i>by Helen Carscallen</i> . . . . .	48
Book Reviews . . . . .	49
Canadian and International Conferences . . . . .	56

*Cover Picture:* At the Midwinter Meeting (see page 27). Mrs. W. K. Newcomb, Montreal, Chairman, Councils Section, CCC Division; Mrs. J. M. Rudel, Montreal, Co-chairman, Family and Child Welfare Division; Clinton E. Stryker, Milwaukee, President Maysteel Products, main speaker at the meetings; Lawrence Freiman, President, Canadian Welfare Council; J. S. White, Regina, Chairman, Public Welfare Division.

## A CLOUD IN THE SKY

What are we to make of an unemployment situation which has been variously described in the House of Commons as extremely "dangerous", or merely "unpleasant"? Which of the sets of figures being used are the significant ones and how should they be interpreted? Is there a need for some kind of action and if so what?

According to the statement of the Minister of Labour in the House on February 15, over 500,000 applications for work were then registered with the National Employment Service, representing about 10 per cent of the labour force. It has been pointed out that these numbers must be qualified by many factors such as turnover between jobs, the people who are in work but are thinking of a change, and those who have found work on their own without notifying the Service.

The Government considers more realistic the Dominion Bureau of Statistics survey of the week ending January 23 which showed 280,000 as the number of persons out of work and seeking jobs. However, more important than the figures themselves is perhaps their relationship to those of a year ago. This lower total shows an increase of about 93,000 or 50 per cent over the corresponding 1953 figure, (roughly 2 per cent of the labour force) and this without taking into account lay-offs and reduced working hours during all or part of the week in question, which affected another 89,000 persons.

As recently as 1945 the Government adopted a policy of full employment as a major aim, and it is natural therefore that discussion in the House has centred around the economic and fiscal measures which affect the demand for labour. Prevention is always better than palliatives, and the Council's Report "Public Assistance and the Unemployed" heartily endorses the Government's policy statement and urges its full implementation. However, the very real plight of those, be their numbers large or small, who are actually unemployed tends to get overlooked in the battle of the statistics. Many of them are not protected by unemployment insurance, others have exhausted their rights to benefit under the Act; and, while some municipalities provide assistance for the unemployed, for many people there may now be no resource but private charity. We have a problem that demands prompt action now, and the portents are sufficiently serious to call for action to protect the future.

The Council's report outlines a federal-provincial program which would not only fill gaps in the provisions to meet the needs of the unemployed in "normal" times but would provide for measures which could be quickly and effectively implemented in a serious unemployment emergency. In the military sphere we do not hesitate to build up defences although we all hope they will not be needed. On this other front, the bitter thirties should have taught us the tragedy of having to improvise because of lack of preparedness.

The cloud on Canada's prosperous horizon *may* as yet be no bigger than a man's hand. But a wise man does not wait for a thunderstorm to buy an umbrella.

### THE HOUSING BILL

The Government's housing Bill presented recently to Parliament deals mainly with methods of increasing the supply of money available for mortgages. It makes a business-like approach to the problem, and the proposals it contains—to bring in the banks as lending institutions under the Act and to insure mortgages for the protection of the lender—are ingenious devices for achieving the desired result.

As a contribution to social need, however, the new legislation is disappointing. True, the small reduction in the down payments and the lengthening of the mortgage period by five years, two items in the Bill, should lower fractionally the threshold of home ownership. But neither of these minor adjustments will touch the housing problem of the average Canadian who will still be unable for lack of the required income to qualify for an NHA loan.

Why in a situation calling for boldness is the Government's policy so faintly daring? One recalls President Eisenhower's recent proposals to Congress for an eight-point attack on the housing problem in the United States. Full details of his program are not yet available, but according to press reports down payments as low as five per cent are recommended for certain groups, and mortgages run for forty years.

However, the importance of the President's message derives less from any particular item than from its comprehensive nature, and from the fact that it is based on a report dealing with the total housing problem in the country. Such an approach, as appropriate for a re-elected as for a new government, will doubtless set the stage for a broad debate on housing policy in the United States. Our misfortune is that we do not get this kind of debate in Canada but tend rather to focus the energies of Parliament, as we have this year, on the merits of a particular piece of financial or administrative machinery.



## HELP FOR THE DISABLED

Allowances for the permanently and totally disabled are a necessary and welcome measure, but they are only part of such a comprehensive program as is required to meet all the financial needs of the disabled. It is necessary to provide maintenance allowances for those who are receiving rehabilitation treatment, and also assistance for certain disabled people who will not be eligible for disability allowances under the terms of the new legislation. This is the gist of the brief recently submitted to the Government by the Canadian Welfare Council.

The brief, printed in this issue, outlines a three-fold program that we believe would most economically serve the double purpose of relieving distress and releasing productive energy that is now tied up in helplessness and anxiety.

## FILMS

"Everybody's Handicapped" is a new film designed for showing at meetings of any organizations that might be interested in employment of the disabled. We recommend this film, and elsewhere in this issue of CANADIAN WELFARE we give detailed information about it.

We wonder whether sufficient use is made of the film medium by social welfare organizations trying to get support for their work. Our attitudes and actions are greatly modified by what we see and hear at the movies. We have all been influenced by seeing films on Red Feather services, education, and health in the regular movie theatres. Movies can be brought into other meeting-places with as good results.

Why not use this new film, if employment of the disabled is one of your interests? And why not look over the possibilities of using again, or for the first time, "V for Volunteers", "A Friend at the Door", "Who is my Neighbour?" and the excellent mental health films for example.

A good beginning can be made by getting the catalogue "Films and Filmstrips 1953" from the National Film Board, which has a listing of NFB films in our field under the heading "Health and Welfare". This catalogue gives information about how to get films, as well as details of running-time, size and date.

## FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

If you want to see what we are up against in social planning for the next decade or so, or if you are merely interested in the people of this country as a whole, you must read the article on the 1951 Census on page 5.

The author is a newcomer to Canada who seems to be in grave danger of becoming a full-fledged Canadian

although his normal habitat is Manchester, where he holds a position as lecturer in the University. At present he is serving as a lecturer in the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and in the few months he has been in Canada he has learned so much about the country it seems a shame not to keep him here for good.

He is about to undertake a research project—a study of the social welfare situation in a small Ontario town—under the Cassidy Memorial Fund. He is an Oxford man—honours degree in Philosophy, Politics and Economics. • • •

Our September issue explained a good deal of the theory of correctional services, and gave some general descriptions of practices in Canada and the United States. The article "Correctional Services in Saskatchewan" in this issue is a description of how one western province tries to apply theory to practice. We hope this article, and others to follow, will be helpful to the many readers of this magazine who are engaged in working out good services for the prevention of crime and the treatment of the criminal.

The author, John Fornataro, was ordained into the ministry of the United Church in 1943, was in the active pastorate in Saskatchewan for four years, and then studied at the Toronto School of Social Work, graduating in 1948. Pursuing his special interest of a number of years, he then joined the staff of the Regina Gaol as its first classification officer. In 1950 he became Assistant Director of Corrections for Saskatchewan and in 1952 succeeded Hugh Christie as Director of Corrections. Mr. Fornataro is a member of the executive committee of the CWC's Delinquency and Crime Division, a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Penal Association and a director of the National Jail Association. • • •

The meeting of the Institute of Public Administration held last September in Saskatoon gave particular attention to the problems of the administration of public welfare. An article based on one of the papers is

printed in this issue under the title "Well-being and the Administration of Welfare." The author, affectionately known throughout Canada and the United States as "Chick" Hendry, is Director of the School of Social Work in the University of Toronto. • • •

Where are our critics? No one has rebuked us for comparing how a person was described by Jane Austen, an artist, with the way the same person might have been described by the modern psychologist, a scientist. Our non-existent critic would have been quite right to remind us that the psychologist must use precise quantitative terms to describe human characteristics. Our point, of course, is that the social scientist must add art to scientific precision when he tries to explain his work to the public. Part of his science, and his art, must be to judge his public's capacity for receiving what he has to offer by way of explanation. • • •

The February issue of *Food for Thought*, the journal of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, has two excellent articles on Elizabeth Fry Societies and one on after-care of prisoners. Read them. • • •

Mental Health Week will be observed from May 2 to May 8 in Canada and the United States. Citizens can play a part in promoting good care for the mentally ill by working towards the establishment of information centres in every large city and town in Canada, by visiting patients in mental hospitals who may have no kin of their own to visit them, and by helping ex-patients back to normal life in the community. The Canadian Mental Health Association gives information and help to people who wish to take part in this work—the address is 111 St. George Street, Toronto 5.



## SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE 1951 CENSUS IN CANADA

By D. V. DONNISON

D. V. Donnison

A ROUND table discussion of the social implications of the 1951 Census of Canada took place at the University of Toronto over the week-end of November 20th-22nd, 1953. This Round Table was held under the auspices of the School of Social Work in collaboration with the Department of University Extension. It was attended by the Dominion Statistician and some of his colleagues, members of social science faculties of several Canadian universities, senior federal and provincial officials, various health and welfare agency representatives, and business and labour leaders. Fifty-six people took part. No papers were read and no speeches made. The nearest approach to a formal presentation was a half-hour summary by Dr. Kenneth W. Taylor, Deputy Minister of Finance.

The purpose of the Round Table was to consider Census findings presented by the Dominion Statistician, and to discuss their social implications. The proceedings were confidential, informal, and lively.

This report does not provide a chronological record of them or cover the wide range of topics discussed. It presents some of the most interesting figures to be found in the 1951 Census and some of the implications drawn from them at the Round Table meetings.

### THE CANADIAN CENSUS OF 1951

As a basis for the discussions, the Dominion Statistician and his colleagues provided a printed work-book containing some fifty tables of figures drawn from the Census, many charts and a textual summary of the results. Most of the information that follows is drawn from that work-book.

**1. Growth of population.** Between 1941 and 1951 Canada's population grew from 11,500,000 to 14,000,000, an increase of 22 per cent. If the addition of 360,000 provided by the

entry of Newfoundland into Confederation be disregarded, the increase is 19 per cent—the largest absolute increase in any decade of Canadian history, and the largest percentage increase since the decade between 1911 and 1921.

The distribution of this increase was uneven. The proportion of Canadians living in every Maritime and Prairie Province fell. Quebec and British Columbia increased their share of the Canadian population, contin-

March 15, 1954

uing the trend of the previous two decades. Ontario also increased its share, thus reversing the trend of every decade since 1881.

The decline in the proportion of the population living in rural areas continued and was particularly marked in the Prairie Provinces where there was an absolute decrease in the numbers of the rural population. One-third of the growth in urban population occurred on the fringes of great metropolitan centres.

**2. The Causes of Growth.** Natural increase—the product of high birth-rates and a continuing fall in death-rates—accounted for 92 per cent of the growth in population between 1941 and 1951. Since the average size of the Canadian family continues to fall, the increase in the birth-rate must be due to the earlier age of marriage, an increase in the number of marriages and the earlier birth of children after marriage.

It is not possible to say which of these factors is most important, still less to predict the future size of the Canadian family. The present boom in births may be due partly to the postponement of births delayed by the disturbances of war, partly to a bringing forward of births that would otherwise have occurred later.

The immigration of 550,000 people between 1941 and 1951 was offset by the emigration of 380,000, providing a net increase of two per cent. This is higher than in the previous decade (when net migration actually decreased the population by one per cent) but lower than in any earlier decade of Canadian history.

Compared with previous decades, immigration was not an important factor in the over-all increase of the population, but it remains an import-

ant factor in the development of particular regions. 54 per cent of all immigrants arriving in Canada during this period went to Ontario. Next in importance was Quebec, with 15 per cent. The three Prairie Provinces, which received a high proportion of immigrants in the first three decades of the century, together took only 17 per cent, half of them going to Alberta. British Columbia received nearly all the rest.

26 per cent of immigrants arriving during this period were in 1951 living in rural areas; the rest were in towns—more than half of them in cities of over 100,000 population. 39 per cent of immigrants came from the British Isles and nearly all the rest from Europe—Poland and the Netherlands providing the largest numbers of these.

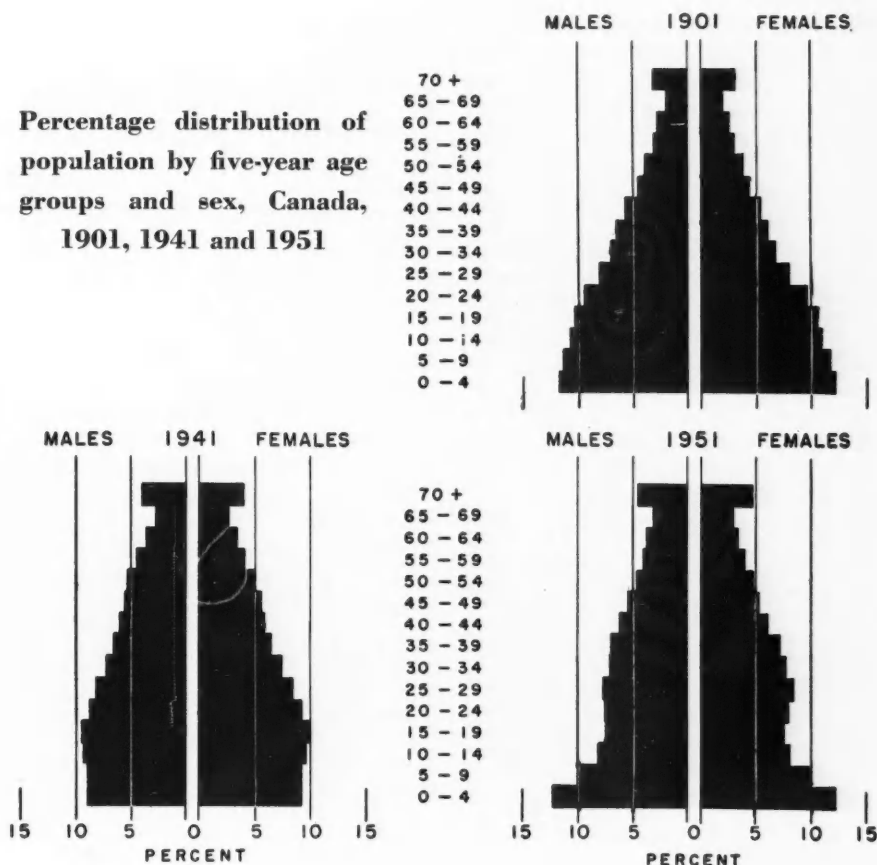
For every Province except Ontario, migration within Canada now exerts a greater influence on population development than immigration from outside Canada.

British Columbia, for instance, showed a percentage increase twice as large as any other Province. 34 per cent of this was due to natural increase, 13 per cent to the arrival of immigrants reaching Canada between 1941 and 1951, and 53 per cent to other migrants.

The Canadian population may be compared to a pool of water: the flow of water entering and leaving the pool is at present of little importance, but the water is still boiling around within the pool.

**3. The Distribution of the Population by Age.** In 1901, with birth-rates and mortality-rates both high, the age-groups tapered sharply, each one containing more people than the

**Percentage distribution of  
population by five-year age  
groups and sex, Canada,  
1901, 1941 and 1951**



group next older and fewer than the group next younger.

By 1941 the situation had changed: better living conditions, better medical care and a falling birth-rate provided an increase in the proportion of old people, a reduction in the proportion of the very young and an age-distribution that tapered at both ends. If the population at this date were piled up in ascending age-groups, it would be shaped like a bee-hive instead of like a pyramid.

Since then there has been another

striking change. The sharp increase in births has given us a population distributed like an hour-glass with a pointed top. The waist of this hour-glass includes those aged between ten and twenty-four, and it is centred in the group aged between fifteen and nineteen.

These changes can be seen in the accompanying chart.

The pattern varies from province to province. Newfoundland and the Maritimes still present pyramid-shaped age-distributions. The hour-

glass distribution is most marked in Ontario, British Columbia, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

**4. The Labour Force.** The proportionate increase in the size of the labour force was slightly less than that of the population as a whole. 34 per cent of the population was included in the labour force in 1941, 38 per cent in 1951. This decrease may be due in part to growing urbanization—farm workers do not retire early.

Amongst both male and female workers the occupations showing the greatest increase in numbers were in proprietary and managerial, clerical, and construction work.

There were fewer males employed in agriculture, mining and quarrying, and fishing, hunting and trapping. Fewer women were employed in personal service.

There has been a marked increase in the percentages of married women and of women aged fourteen to nineteen in the labour force. The percentages participating in the labour force among men aged fourteen to nineteen and among older people of both sexes have fallen.

**5. Education.** The percentage of the population between the ages of five and twenty-four attending school has increased in every Province, owing to the greater number of years for which children now remain at school. The increase was greatest in the Maritimes, and least in Ontario and Quebec—the two provinces which also show the lowest percentages of these age-groups at school.

**6. The Standard of Living.** The average earnings of wage earners of both sexes approximately doubled between 1941 and 1951. Over the same period the Cost-of-Living and Consumers' Price Indexes showed somewhat smaller increases for all items except food.

These figures do not take into account the higher proportion of incomes now lost to taxation, but the rise in the Canadian standard of living is evident in the increase in owner-occupation of houses, the smaller number of persons per room, and the greatly increased use of domestic equipment—the increased use of vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and refrigerators being particularly striking.

## THE DISCUSSIONS

**1. The Labour Force.** The Round Table gave much thought to the changing composition of the Canadian labour force. The urgency of this problem was heightened by the nature of the present age-distribution—a distribution which is likely to bring a reduction during the next ten years in the proportion of the population that is of working age.

It was thought that this reduction would be sharpened by two factors: the growing demand for secondary education that will delay the entry of

many young people into the labour force, and a tendency to earlier retirement which will reduce the number of older workers.

There was no inclination to reverse the first of these trends, but close consideration was given to the problem of retirement. Many deplored the increasing adoption by employers of compulsory retirement ages which were considered a potential danger both to the economy and to the individual. It was pointed out that the effect of these schemes is often modi-



fied by employers who re-engage men for a further period after "compulsory" retirement.

Some solutions suggested for the problem were: (i) decisions about retirement should be based more upon the workers' capacity for work and less upon arbitrary age-limits; (ii) every effort should be made to keep older workers in employment by offering them lighter work; (iii) wider application of industrial medicine can increase men's working lives and warn their employers when they should be transferred to lighter jobs; (iv) pension funds should be vested to make it easier for older workers to change employment; (v) it should be possible to pay workers a part of their pensions while continuing to employ them at reduced wages on lighter work or for shorter hours.

It was said that many employers regretted the decision to impose early retirement, and that the rise in the cost of pensions due to increased longevity would soon force them to reconsider the question.

But such decisions do not rest with employers alone. We know very little about older workers' wishes in the matter, and younger workers may be unwilling to accept the increased competition for jobs which would arise from delayed retirement. It was pointed out, too, that in clerical and administrative work older people often find it difficult to fit in happily with a young staff.

There was considerable interest in the part played by women in the labour force. It was thought that the increases in the numbers of young and married women at work are likely to be permanent and continuing. This change may be due partly to the growing proportion of dependants in

the population, partly to the improved status and education of women.

Very little is known about these developments. Little research has been done and official statistics are inadequate, owing to the prevalence of tax evasion, "home work" and part-time work. Studies in this field could contribute valuable information about the effects these trends are likely to have upon industry and family life.

Since the war, Canada has made a deliberate and successful attempt to secure immigrants of young working age for manufacturing industry. There was general satisfaction with this policy, but some concern that Canada may be robbing European countries of their most valuable citizens.

It was hoped that a high rate of immigration over the next ten years might help to provide a more steady supply of recruits to the labour force, but there was little confidence that the shortage of recruits for the professions could be made good from this source. It is often difficult to transfer professional skills to a new country, and some of the professions at present found in Canada do not even exist in other countries.

It was suggested that immigrants may prove demanding citizens, since many come from countries where public enterprise and welfare services are highly developed.

Migration between provinces is a fairly well documented factor in Canadian development, but too little is known about movement within provincial boundaries. It was urged that more information should somehow be gained upon this subject.

**2. Priorities.** During the next ten years there will be fewer young people entering the working age-

groups, but more children and more old people to be supported than ever before. How should the reduced supply of recruits to the labour force be distributed?

The claims of education were vigorously advanced. The need for schools and teachers will be far greater than even the population figures suggest, for the increase in school population will be concentrated to a great extent in the areas fringing the big cities—the areas that are already least well served.

Moreover, we are approaching the time when nearly all parents will expect their children to complete secondary education, and many will expect them to go on to university, encouraged by the knowledge that more and more employers demand a college degree of their recruits.

The demand for more teachers and more schools cannot go unmet, for we are already committed by legislation to meet it. It follows that teaching must take an increasing proportion of the recruits to the professions, the status and salaries of teachers will have to be raised, and married teachers must be encouraged to stay at work. It was suggested that the provision of school buildings may prove even more difficult than the staffing of of them.

Some speakers felt the urgency of this problem was exaggerated. It was said that the present boom in births would soon come to an end. Others claimed there was seldom any difficulty in raising money for education—parents have compelling reasons for sending their children to school.

In discussing medical services it was stated that the number of doctors had risen to a point at which it was becoming difficult to find more places

where doctors could earn an acceptable living. Unfortunately this is no indication of sufficiency in the more sparsely populated regions.

The following developments in medical services were urged: (i) increasing emphasis on preventive work; (ii) a larger supply of dentists; (iii) the development of better home-nursing and home-care services to relieve the shortage of hospital beds; (iv) the construction of low-cost hospitals for the aged sick; (v) greater encouragement for married nurses to remain in work.

The discussion of Canada's housing problems divided speakers into two main camps: those who placed chief emphasis on the need for more and better housing, and those who warned of the unwillingness of tenants and house-buyers to make the sacrifices involved in moving to a strange district and paying for a new house. "What proportion of their incomes are Canadians prepared to spend on shelter?" "To what extent should the community be responsible for the housing of its members?"—these were the points at issue.

There was general agreement that changes in family life and in the Canadian age-structure will make the provision of houses for old people an increasingly urgent problem. It was suggested that we should concentrate on a combination of hostels and motel-type projects—motels for elderly couples, and hostels for widows and widowers. Those living in houses that are too large for them should be encouraged to move to smaller ones.

The growing need for social work of all kinds is clear. The numbers of neglected and delinquent children, the numbers of old people in need of help, and the numbers eligible for Old Age Security payments, Family

Allowances and Mothers' Allowances will inevitably increase with the increasing numbers in these age-groups. Existing legislation commits us to these expenditures no less than to those on education. Has this simple piece of arithmetic been brought home to those responsible for administering, financing and staffing our social services?

Should social work take a larger share of recruits to the professions? Can improved administration and training increase the productivity of the social services? What scope is there for married women in work which often has to be done at times of day when most people are at home? Can social services be enlarged without a corresponding expansion in university training for social work? And can this expansion be achieved without assistance to students on a scale that is generous enough to put higher education within the reach of all who can benefit from it? It was the purpose of these discussions to raise such questions rather than to answer them.

Several speakers were confident that much larger contributions to private welfare funds could be gained from a more efficient and comprehensive approach to potential subscribers. But if businessmen are to contribute on a bigger scale, social administrators must first get together and provide them with a more comprehensive and convincing account of their plans for spending the money.

The conference was reminded that its determination to raise standards of welfare must not be pursued at the expense of economic stability and prosperity. While no one contested this, there was some disagreement about the lines along which progress should be made. Should we strive for

more television sets or better health, a higher national income or a more equitable distribution of incomes?

**3. The Census Itself.** Census figures provide information about long-term trends and a perspective within which to place more detailed studies. But many of the questions these figures raise cannot be answered without more precise and detailed information than the Census provides—information about smaller areas and age-groups, provided at more frequent intervals of time.

The Dominion Statistician and his colleagues hope in the future to gain more information of this kind, possibly by reducing the number and complexity of questions in the Census and making greater use of sample surveys which provide more specific information for a particular purpose. These surveys are cheaper than a census, and for most purposes no less accurate.

### Conclusions

Throughout the Round Table discussions there was an appreciation of the tremendous pace and buoyancy of Canadian development. No matter how serious the problems debated, there was complete conviction that they could, somehow, be solved.

But those wishing to solve them must start by considering the following questions:

What are Canada's economic resources, and how will they develop?

What services does she already possess, and how can they be improved?

What commitments are there in existing legislation, and what changes will be permitted by the Canadian Constitution?

What scope is there for redistribution of incomes, and how much re-

distribution will be politically acceptable?

How much do we know about the problems to be solved, and what can be learned from further research?

These questions define the margins at which solutions must begin. But the myriad practical decisions involved in answering them are not unrelated. If they were, it would not have been possible to bring together

so many people, representing so many different skills and interests, to discuss them. They retain an underlying unity, for each decision constitutes some part of the answer to the big question: "What sort of society do we wish to create?"

Canadians are fortunate in having the resources and the freedom to answer this question for themselves. Few nations have such an opportunity to choose their own destiny.

**PROTESTANT  
CHILDREN'S HOMES  
TORONTO**

requires

a Senior and Junior Caseworker. Interesting opportunity for casework with children in foster homes and their families. Good employment practices. Salaries in line with training and experience.

*Apply to:*

MISS NORA LEA,  
380 Sherbourne Street,  
TORONTO, Ont.

**THE CHILDREN'S AID  
SOCIETY OF HAMILTON**

**SOCIAL WORK  
POSITIONS OPEN**

Child Care Department  
Protection Department  
Adoption Department  
Unmarried Parents Department  
Excellent supervision. Good personnel practices, growing community.

*Apply to:*

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,  
444 Main Street East,  
HAMILTON, Ont.

# ACROSS CANADA



## Parliament Hill

Although the debate in the Commons produced fairly general agreement that the unemployment situation in February was serious, there remained considerable differences of opinion as to how serious it actually was.

The spread between the various sets of figures offered as being indicators of the situation was, in fact, taken by the Conservatives as the basis for the amendment in which they asked the government to place the subject in the hands of a committee first for examination, and then for recommendations as to short and long term correctives.

The CCF followed with a sub-amendment—these were on the motion to go into committee of supply—which scorned the suggestion that a committee was needed and said flatly “the serious and mounting unemployment situation now facing the country calls for immediate action by the federal government.”

These were some of the figures used by various persons inside and outside the House in discussing the late winter labor picture:

The two major labor bodies, the Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor, in their submission to the government estimated the number of persons unemployed as 580,000.

March 15, 1954

The 220 offices of the national employment service compiled a total of 524,000 persons registered as seeking employment.

A Dominion Bureau of Statistics sampling of persons out of work and seeking jobs produced the figure 280,000. It was this figure which the government most frequently cited. The DBS sampling, which was done in the week ending Jan. 23, however, also showed that there were another 24,000 “temporarily laid off” for the full week in which the survey was taken, and still another 65,000 who were on short time. Totalled these figures came to 369,000.

Yet another method of estimating the number of persons who were out of work was by projecting the most recent figure for recipients of unemployment insurance along the line of the rate of increase which occurred in their numbers in the early months of last year. Thus it was indicated that about 400,000 would be drawing regular or supplementary unemployment insurance payments by the time February was out.

The government’s answer to its critics included these points:

1. While the unemployment situation was undeniably one for concern (Mr. Abbott referred to it as “unpleasant” when speaking with the TLC-CCL joint deputation), the

general economy of the country was sound and there was no reason to believe that, as the year advanced, there would not be a return to very high employment.

2. All indications were that 1954 would be another year of heavy capital investment. The expansion which Canada has been enjoying may be levelling off, but it is still great. An increase in public works, more building prompted by the changes in the National Housing Act and a start on the Canada gas pipeline from Alberta to the East (it's to be the world's longest), the long-heralded St. Lawrence seaway and related power development, all were in prospect.

3. Safeguards against the return of a depression as serious as that of the 1930's were contained in such measures as unemployment insurance, family allowances, and universal old age pensions, which would assist to keep up public buying power.

When the TLC-CCL delegation came before some of the cabinet, Finance Minister Douglas Abbott cautioned them against over-stating the extent of unemployment in the country, lest such viewing-with-alarm

should have an adverse effect itself. This argument, which the government also used in the house, amounted to stating: Don't let's talk ourselves into a depression.

Labour Minister Milton F. Gregg, V.C., in the debate on unemployment, said the government already was taking some of the steps which had been recommended by the two labor congresses.

He also said that, while it was true some industries were facing difficulties, many others were in excellent condition even in mid-winter.

Few skilled workers were without work. Where there were workers who were willing to seek work in new fields of employment, the Department of Labour in cooperation with the provinces would endeavor to assist them gain the required skills under the Canadian Vocational Training Program.

Additionally, the national employment service was finding jobs for workers. This the minister illustrated with the statement that in 1953 the service placed 993,000 persons, including 63,000 in the difficult month of December.

## GENERAL NEWS

### Grant for Social Work Education

The chairman of the National Committee of Canadian Schools of Social Work, Professor Charles E. Hendry, has announced that the Carnegie Corporation of New York has appropriated to the Committee a grant of \$12,000 for a study of social work education. This project will have nation wide implication in the field of social welfare and will be undertaken under the direction of a Joint Steering Committee composed

of representatives of the Schools, the Canadian Association of Social Workers, and the social agencies employing professional social workers. The Canadian Welfare Council will play an active part in the planning and carrying out of the study.

The National Committee is composed of the School of Social Work of Dalhousie University, Laval University, University of Montreal, McGill University, St. Patrick's Col-



lege in Ottawa, University of Toronto, University of Manitoba and University of British Columbia. The total number of full-time students enrolled in these Schools in 1953-54 is 398.

Organization for the project is already under way and will be carried out on three levels. Under the leadership of the Joint Steering Committee, local, regional and national workshops will be set up to examine thoroughly the problems, implications and plans of social work education across the country.

#### **Employment of the Handicapped**

Windsor press, radio, service clubs, women's organizations, and unions have joined forces in an effort to assist in the rehabilitation of the handicapped.

A special "Employ the Physically Handicapped" week was held October 4 to 10, 1953. Radio spot announcements, morning devotions, and special speakers featured the problems of the handicapped and the service they have to offer. The local press and union and trade papers carried editorials, articles, and endorsements of the plan. Local theatres screened trailers. Letters and pamphlets were sent to every business in Windsor. A Post Office cancellation stamp carried the slogan "It's ability, not disability that counts".

Immediately following the effort 31 handicapped people were placed in jobs. The committee is to remain intact to assist the local special placements section of the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

#### **Adult Education and the University**

The Carnegie Corporation has granted the sum of \$12,500 for a two-year study of the responsibility of the university for adult education. The Canadian Asso-

ciation for Adult Education and the National Conference of Canadian Universities will collaborate on the enquiry.

Dr. E. J. Robbins of Ottawa will be director. Dr. Robbins is Editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Canada and Secretary of the Humanities Research Council of Canada.

#### **Recreation in Ontario**

Recreation programs and facilities are made possible in Ontario by government and voluntary bodies in various ways. First, there is Community Programs, under the Department of Education, which acts in an advisory capacity to communities in the development of physical, social and cultural aspects of community recreation and adult education programs and the operation of municipal recreation services. Then there is the Ontario Recreation Association, a lay organization of people and groups actively interested in recreation. And third there is the Recreation Directors Federation of Ontario, now in its eighth year, a professional group which aims to set high standards for professional workers in the recreational field.

#### **Montreal Agency Moves**

The Montreal Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation Centre has moved to new quarters at 1031 Ottawa Street, premises formerly occupied by the Griffintown Boys' Club.

#### **Physical Education Scholarships**

Applications have been received for the scholarships valued at \$4,000 for postgraduate study in physical education, recreation and physical medicine to be awarded by the Department of National Health and Welfare. These

scholarships are for postgraduate study only and are restricted to Canadians who have had at least three years' full-time experience in physical education or recreation in Canada, including at least one year's experience since obtaining a degree. Scholarship winners will be obliged to work in Canada for at least two years immediately following the period of post-graduate study.

#### **Marriage Counselling**

The Mental Hygiene Institute in Montreal has set up a new Department of Marriage Counselling, as a result of recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Education for Marriage and Family Living of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies. Mrs. Gretta Andrews will direct the new department. She has had extensive experience in work with maladjusted families while with the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and the Social Welfare Court in Montreal.

#### **Health and Welfare Advances**

The Annual Report of the Department of Health and Welfare indicates that the outstanding development in the welfare field in 1953 was implementation of the program replacing the Old Age Pensions Act of 1927. The new three-part program embraces Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, and Allowances for the Blind.

Progress is reported in assistance to the provinces in surveying health facilities and planning for future needs, in overcoming shortages of hospital accommodation, improving health services, training of workers, financing of research, care of Indians and Eskimos, incidence of communicable disease, and infant mortality.

#### **Planning for Defence**

At a meeting in Washington on February 11, co-operative arrangements that have been worked out between Canada and the United States for joint planning in civil defence matters of mutual interest were reviewed. Discussions centred around such problems as advance warning, transportation and communication arrangements, health and welfare planning, training methods, public information, operational planning and the interchange of civil defence equipment and supplies.

The U.S. group attending the meeting was headed by Governor Val Peterson, federal civil defence administrator. The Honourable Paul Martin, federal minister responsible for civil defence, led the Canadian group, which included the federal civil defence co-ordinator, Major-General F. F. Worthington, the deputy minister of national welfare, Dr. G. F. Davidson, and other senior officials of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

#### **Welfare in Newfoundland**

Recently welfare officers of Newfoundland have been studying the possibility of using a general assistance program instead of the categorical statutory allowances for people in need. Briefly this would mean that instead of having more than one allowance, or an allowance along with some other form of assistance, going into the same household, the welfare officer would look at the needs of the family as a whole, and the assistance given would be based upon a general assistance application from that family.

Recently the Minister of Public Welfare submitted proposals to the cabinet for integrating allowances and other forms of assistance, and the

cabinet has approved the proposals in principle.

An innovation in Newfoundland was a meeting held in St. John's last November called by the Minister of Public Welfare, and attended by people prominently identified with social services in the city to discuss freely the problems that confront the city, so that by an exchange of information everyone could get a clearer picture of the welfare scene. The labour situation, housing, alcoholism, playgrounds and reading material for children were discussed. Besides the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the assistant deputies and some divisional heads were present at the meeting.

#### **Canadian Technical Assistance**

Last fall, at the eighth session of the United Nations general assembly, the Canadian representative said: "In accordance with our belief in the fundamental importance of the kind of work which is being done under the expanded program of technical assistance, I am authorized to announce that if, in our view, the support given to the 1954 program by the other contributors warrants such action, and if the total of the contributions is sufficient to make a reasonable and workable program on a sound economic basis, the Canadian government, subject to parliamentary approval, is prepared to increase its contribution to the 1954 expanded program of technical assistance from \$800,000, as it was in 1953, up to a maximum of \$1,500,000 (U.S.)."

The amount for technical assistance that appeared in the estimates this year is only \$850,000 (Canadian). However on February 10 Mr. Pearson said in the House of Commons, "It seems clear that the conditions which we have laid down in regard to the

increase in our contribution are to be fulfilled, and therefore it will be the intention of the government when that is confirmed to include an amount . . . in the supplementary estimates to bring our total contribution to this program up to \$1,500,000."

This will very nearly double Canada's contribution.

**John Howard**  
**in Saskatchewan**

A provincial John Howard Society to co-ordinate the work of the various local groups has been set up in Saskatchewan. Mrs. D. S. Lawson of Saskatoon is the first president, and Alan H. D. Sharp, secretary to the Saskatoon John Howard Society, is secretary of the provincial body.

**Bachelor  
of Social Work**

St. Patrick's College School of Social Welfare, Ottawa, has increased the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Social Work, because for a few years at least Canadian agencies will employ many workers with only one year of training.

Beginning June 1954 the academic year will comprise 900 hours of supervised field practice and 400 hours of class work. Formerly a year's field practice was 400 to 600 hours and class work was 300 hours.

**Income Tax  
Exemptions**

According to the Income Tax Act, amended 1935, a parent can claim exemption for a dependent child 21 years of age or over, whose income was not more than \$750 in 1953, provided the dependant was in regular attendance at a school or university and attending a continuous course. This applies to nurses in training, students of social work and others.

# ABOUT



# PEOPLE

**Marjorie Bradford** is back in Canada after nine years' absence during which she held high executive positions first with UNRRA and later with the International Refugee Organization headquarters in Geneva. She is at present making her home with her mother in Vancouver.

**Mrs. Frances Chowne**, formerly district supervisor with the Family Welfare Bureau, Vancouver, is now district supervisor for Scarborough of the Neighbourhood Workers' Association, Toronto.

**Janet Gillis** has been appointed to replace Mrs. Edith Mingo as supervisor of a field work unit of the Maritime School of Social Work. Miss Gillis is a graduate of the McGill School of Social Work and was executive director of the Children's Aid Society of Lunenburg for five years.

**Mrs. C. M. McCrea** is on three months' leave of absence from the Children's Service Centre in Montreal, in recognition of her twenty-five years' service as director of the agency.

Changes at the Children's Aid and Infants' Homes, Toronto: **Elsbeth Latimer** became supervisor of the child care department on March 1. She has been working in the department since 1952. **Jean Dunlop** has been appointed supervisor of the protection department, replacing **Ruth Robinson** who has left the agency to study at the New York School of Social Work.

**Dr. Laura Holland**, who served as Director of the Board of the Com-

munity Chest and Council of Greater Victoria for four years, resigned in December in order to enjoy an extended trip abroad. At this time there was a spontaneous move initiated by some business men on the Board to make Dr. Holland an honorary member.

**J. H. Thompson** resigned as Director of the Social Services Department, Jubilee Hospital, Victoria, December 31. Replacing him is Mr. **A. Gilmore**, formerly of the Department of Veterans' Affairs in Victoria.

**Mae Brown** was named Executive Director of the YWCA in Victoria in January, 1954.

**Marion Shiell** took up duties at the Toronto School of Social Work on February 15, as lecturer in social work and admissions officer for the School. Miss Shiell's special areas are medical and psychiatric social work and family welfare. She has served at various times as district assistant for the Family Welfare Association, Montreal, field supervisor at the McGill School of Social Work, and casework supervisor at the Toronto General Hospital.

**Sophie Boyd**, who has been admissions officer at the Toronto School since November of 1947 has resigned to accept a position as probation officer with the Department of the Attorney-General of Ontario. Miss Boyd will continue to work in the Toronto area, and will maintain an active relationship with the Alumni Association of the School.



J. V. Fornataro

## TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER IN SASKATCHEWAN

By J. V. FORNATARO

FOR six years Saskatchewan's correctional services for both juveniles and adults have been administered by the Corrections Branch of the Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. This administrative consolidation of juvenile and adult programs, unique in Canadian experience, was a result of the Laycock Commission Report<sup>1</sup>, whose recommendations form the main basis for the program.

Legislatively, the Branch's activity is governed by the Corrections Act, 1950, and amendments thereto. Its provisions are to be interpreted in the light of its preamble which states in part "that, for the ultimate protection of society . . . (juvenile and adult offenders should) be examined with a view to determining as accurately as may be the cause or causes of the delinquency or offence, and that so far as practicable every delinquent or offender be given such help, guidance, retraining, and treatment . . . as may appear most likely to remedy or correct the conditions believed to underlie his delinquency or offence."

### Administrative Structure

The accompanying organization chart, showing the Branch's internal

organization in fuller detail,<sup>2</sup> illustrates the relationship of the Corrections Branch to the rest of the Department. The director is responsible to the deputy minister, and exercises line supervision of the chief probation officers and the institution heads. The chief probation officers and the Youth Guidance Authority carry out certain legislated duties in cases appearing in Juvenile Court, but perform a staff function primarily.

All investigational and supervisory work in the field is performed by social workers attached to the Public Welfare Branch. Most workers carry generalized caseloads for various department programs; some have specialized caseloads such as child welfare, public assistance, or corrections. The Corrections Branch has a staff or consultant relationship to the Public Welfare Branch whose supervisors are responsible for case decisions and for caseload management.

### For Each Juvenile, a Plan

In our view, delinquency is a warning alarm set off by something in the child's relationships to which he responds in frustrated defiance or desperation. We have to find out why the child behaves as he does before we can know how to treat him.

<sup>1</sup>Report of the Saskatchewan Penal Commission, 1946, pp. 1, 26-27.

<sup>2</sup>Page 20.

Attempts at controlling behaviour without regard to its underlying dynamics may inhibit or modify certain delinquent activity for a time but cannot really correct it, so the planning of appropriate remedial measures necessitates appraisal of the juvenile and his environment.

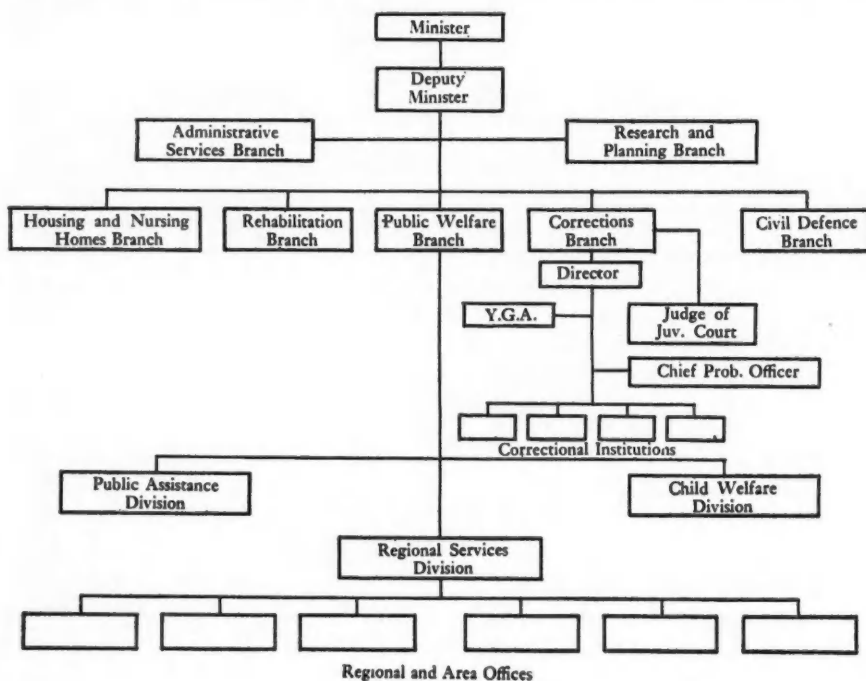
In every case of delinquency, therefore, the Saskatchewan Corrections Act requires first that peace officers throughout the Province report delinquencies to the chief probation officer. A male and a female chief probation officer are on the Branch's staff, each providing supervisory or consultant services in connection with boys' and girls' cases, respectively. Second, it requires that an examination of the juvenile be made to assess the nature of his difficulty and his needs. The proposed plan for

treatment resulting from this appraisal, assists in determining the disposition of the case. The Judge of the Juvenile Court must have a social assessment before court proceedings may be commenced.

### A Choice of Plans

There is a choice of three procedures which may be used in implementing the plan for the child: Probation without court, or "unofficial" probation; court-imposed probation or "official" probation; and commitment to an institution.

Unofficial probation is used for approximately 90 per cent of the juveniles reported. In most cases the child remains in his own home but when this appears undesirable he may be placed in a foster home. Non-court action is possible when the delin-





quency is patent and is readily acknowledged by the juvenile, and where court proceedings could not be expected to make any essential contribution to the child's adjustment.

Under these circumstances it is often desirable to avoid court action, which, however informal, may only add to the tension and confusion already weighing upon the child. The duration of probation depends upon the progress of the probationer. As soon as he appears ready for discharge this action is authorized by the chief probation officer.

Official probation differs from unofficial probation in that the former is court-imposed whereas the latter is authorized by the chief probation officer without court. Juvenile Court is not employed as a judicial routine but as a planning tool with specific objectives.

Court is used where proof of the delinquency is not otherwise established and adjudication based on evidence is required. Authority of the court is sometimes necessary when the child or his parents resist the probation plan, particularly when it involves removal of the child from his home.

Probation services, unofficial and official, imply casework services of a kind and intensity appropriate to the child and his family. It may include liaison with community agencies and the use of specialized diagnostic and treatment resources if they are available.

The Corrections Branch may pay for accommodation, clothing, tuition, spending-money and other services on behalf of the probationer. In each case the prevailing needs of the juvenile form the basis for determining what services should be employed.

Committals to institution are made by the Juvenile Court. Boys are committed to the Saskatchewan Boys' School, Regina, and girls are placed in one of several institutions operated in neighbouring provinces. This arrangement for girls is possible because of the small number committed annually (annual committal of girls has been 3 for the past two years) and because of the close liaison maintained between the Branch and the institutions in implementing plans for Saskatchewan girls.

Institutional care is not a punitive "last resort". Through group living, it helps children who cannot yet get along well with individuals. The object of all activity in the institution is the socializing of the pupil. The child's academic and vocational curriculum, the casework services, and the privileges he has, depend on his readiness and capacity for them, and are limited only by the school's resources.

Each committal is for an indefinite period so that the child may be discharged as soon as he is ready. While the child is in the school a probation officer is assigned to help prepare the family and community for the child's return and, if necessary, make arrangements for foster home or work placement.

The chief probation officer maintains liaison with the institution and the regional office of the Department so that both may work together, so far as possible, in planning parole. Discharge from the institution is by parole in order to continue assistance to the child and his family during the important and difficult period of readjustment in the community.

#### **Youth Guidance Authority**

The Corrections Act established the Youth Guidance Authority to

supervise the service to every child dealt with by the court. The Authority consists of the Director of Corrections, Chief Probation Officers, Superintendent of the School and a psychiatrist. It meets monthly to propose or ratify major changes in plan; to authorize discharges from probation, institution, and parole; and to consider plans for the program as a whole.

During the life of the Branch there has been a 65 per cent decline in the number of juveniles appearing in court, and a decrease of 50 per cent committed to institutions. Police have reported fewer delinquents also, although the decrease in these statistics is not so marked. For a chart covering police reports and court actions 1947-1952 see *Canada's Health and Welfare*, August 1953.

One hesitates to attribute credit for so favourable a picture to any specific activity or to lay blame for its converse, since these trends usually result from the interaction of many forces. It appears reasonable, however, to suggest that increasingly effective public services in the areas of welfare, health, education and recreation have played a significant preventive role. In addition, part of Saskatchewan's success in this area is probably due to the provincial scope of the program, which extends the same services to all communities, and to the services of a juvenile court judge whose full time is devoted to cases of delinquency.

#### **Sixteen and Over**

At sixteen years of age the offender in Saskatchewan is legally regarded as an adult, and becomes subject to adjudication and disposition procedures which are constitutionally outside the powers of the Province. Within the limits of provincial jurisdiction, however, correctional services

for adults are being continually developed by the Branch.

Adult services are predominantly institutional although a limited probation and after-care service has been operative in recent years. The province operates three adult institutions: Regina Gaol, Prince Albert Gaol for Men, and Prince Albert Gaol for Women. The women's institution is comprised of a sealed-off section of the same building as the men occupy and is administered independently.

#### **A Changing Emphasis**

The sole function of Saskatchewan's gaols six years ago was to ensure the custody of offenders committed to them. Although this is still a basic public service for which we are responsible, we recognize that the community's protection against the offender depends, in part, upon his attitudes and his capacity to be responsible for his behaviour towards others.

Custody, itself, guarantees only an arbitrary period of protection, and may aggravate the difficulties that caused the offending behaviour in the first place, if measures are not taken to remedy these difficulties.

To afford more effective public protection the gaol programs attempt to redirect the offender. Diagnosis and treatment within the institution is directed by a team made up of the superintendent, treatment supervisor, training supervisor, group work supervisor, psychologist, and classification officer. In addition, the team has access each week to the consultative services of clergy, a physician, and a psychiatrist. The superintendent of each correctional institution meets a job specification requiring graduate training in a pertinent social science, together with appropriate experience.

Diversity of needs, and physical problems such as population and availability of personnel, result in certain variations between institutions. The superintendent is the only professional person on the women's gaol staff, for example, and the team at Prince Albert does not include a psychologist nor a group work supervisor.

The pivotal service in a sound correctional program is classification with the primary object of understanding the offender *as a person*. When the offender is understood as a person there is a possibility of planning with him for a more promising future.

The main treatment tools of the institution are:

A work program to help men find satisfaction in performing useful labour well;

Training, both academic and vocational, to explore interests and to enhance occupational usefulness as far as possible;

Leisure-time group programs which, whether by directed group discussion or spontaneous recreation, aim at promoting insight and socializing attitudes and relationships.

Direct casework or counselling services consistent with the individual's need and capacity for them.

Spiritual counselling by clergy and participation in public worship as a means of developing a reliable set of values and a sense of personal worth.

These services are most complete in Regina Gaol to which younger (25 and under) and more reformable men are committed. The Corrections Act provides for transfers between institutions, by ministerial authority, as a method of segregation. Reformability, rather than age, is the criterion used in allocating men.

March 15, 1954

The women's gaol, because of its location, has work and recreational limitations. However, the size and character of the population make a relatively warm, flexible atmosphere possible, in which the individual can be given more than usual attention.

The changing emphasis in program was most recently introduced in the Prince Albert Gaol for Men, where older and less reformable men are committed. Plans for implementing work, training, and recreational programs here are going forward. An experimental ten-day work camp in 1953 was so gratifying that further use of this type of activity is being planned for its socializing as well as its training benefits.

### Staff Training

Every gaol program is as effective as its staff. The Branch has evolved a three-year syllabus of basic in-service training which is required of all personnel.

Subject matter ranges from the elements of good security procedures to the use of group methods and an understanding of exceptionally difficult prisoners. The training, examining and evaluation of staff is a function shared by several senior officers whose work in this area is co-ordinated by the treatment supervisor.

During our first year's experience it has become evident that institutional staff at all levels welcome the opportunity for training which enables them to play an increasingly important and effective part in the total correctional process. A separate section of the Prince Albert institution is now being set up as a branch training centre for institutes and other specialized training sessions.

The diverting of some professional

services to the training of staff places temporary limits upon direct services to inmates. Experience seems to indicate, however, that this present curtailment will be justified eventually by a superior treatment program, in which the whole staff will participate in a consistent and understanding manner.

#### **Pre-Sentence Classification**

A unique provision of the Corrections Act permits Saskatchewan courts to remand offenders to Regina Gaol for classification before sentence. Problems of distance, brief remand periods and other pressures on staff have limited the use of this service to courts in and near Regina. However, the service has been used increasingly not only by Police Magistrates' Courts but by the Saskatchewan Appeal Court. Experience in this province indicates that the courts are keenly interested in any salient personal and social data which may assist them in making dispositions that are just and constructive.

#### **On Discharge**

On discharge men and women are supplied a small cash allowance for incidental expenses en route home, transportation to bona fide residence or employment within the province, or to the point of sentence, and clothing appropriate to the season.

Where time and the readiness of the client permit, the institution assists the client in making post-discharge plans. This may involve liaison with the Department's field staff or the John Howard Society in an effort to secure employment, or with the Department's Public Assistance Division to arrange for temporary financial assistance or for help in repatriating the transient client to his home province. John Howard Societies exist in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, and Moose

Jaw. With exception of the Saskatoon group which has a secretary employed on a part-time basis, the societies offer after-care assistance through the voluntary services of their members.

The recent creation of a provincial board by the Society is a hopeful sign of its intention to expand its membership and program. Certainly no public program can replace entirely the unique rehabilitative work of private citizens and organizations.

A number of employers have initiated plans with the superintendent for the employment of men undergoing training, especially if the trainee earns apprenticeship certification.

When application is made for ticket of leave, the superintendent supplies a brief assessment of the applicant to the Remissions Branch, Ottawa. This is a summary of any pertinent diagnostic material on the man's file. The chief probation officer assumes provincial responsibility for arranging supervision of parolees assigned to him by the Remissions Branch.

It will be of interest to many that the Government of Saskatchewan does not consider a criminal record to be a bar to employment and promotion in its public service. The application form provided by the Public Service Commission asks the applicant whether he has been convicted of an offence. An affirmative reply does not automatically prohibit nor even prejudice employment.

The applicant's known strengths and weaknesses are weighed in relation to the demands of the job—the criminal record being one factor of *possible* significance. Several previous offenders have been employed in the public service and in no case has the employee's record militated against his job security.

### **Probation**

Probation officers are available to courts in the three largest cities of the Province for supervision of clients on suspended sentence, and for pre-sentence consultation. The Department anticipates a gradual expansion of this service but this will be contingent upon the requirements of

other programs and the supply of qualified staff.

Correctional work here and elsewhere justifies a growing emphasis on probation since few other methods appear to offer more beneficial results both for the offender and the community.

### **EVERYBODY'S HANDICAPPED**

The National Film Board has made, for the Department of Labour, a film entitled *Everybody's Handicapped* (16 mm. French or English prints). The National Employment Service and the National Advisory Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled have co-operated in the preparation of the film, which demonstrates that everyone is handicapped for certain occupations but not necessarily for others. Regardless of any disability a person has, he may be able to find employment in which he can use his abilities.

Information about screenings and the purchase of prints of this film may be obtained from the Information Branch, Department of Labour, Ottawa, or from local offices of the National Employment Service.

#### **THE EDMONTON COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES**

*and*

#### **THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF EDMONTON**

*have an opening for an*

#### **ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

**DUTIES**—To act as assistant executive director (one of two) for both Council and Chest but with chief emphasis on all phases of Council work.

**QUALIFICATIONS**—C.A.S.W. membership, preferably with BSW or MSW. At least three years' experience in Council work or with a social agency.

**SALARY**—Starting salary will be commensurate with training and experience and is in the general range of salaries for Divisional Secretaries in larger councils or supervisors in social agencies.

This is an interesting and challenging position in Canada's Oil Capital, a rapidly growing city with a metropolitan population, now over 200,000. Please write, giving qualifications, educational background, experience and salary expected to:

J. M. ANGUISH, *Executive Director*,  
Council of Community Services,  
10128 - 98 Street, EDMONTON, Alberta.

## HARRY M. CASSIDY MEMORIAL RESEARCH FUND AWARDS

THE Board of Governors of the University of Toronto has appointed Dr. Nicholaas Pansegrouw as the first Cassidy Research Visiting Professor of the School of Social Work. The appointment will take effect July 1, 1954.

Three other Cassidy Memorial Research Fund awards have been made, in the form of grants-in-aid. Roger Marier of the faculty of the School of Social Work, McGill University, has been awarded a research grant for a pilot project in community planning in the province of Quebec. David Donnison, on leave of absence from the University of Manchester, England, has been enabled to undertake a study of social needs and services in a small Ontario community. Dr. Albert Rose, Associate Professor in the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, has been given assistance for completing a comprehensive research monograph on Social Aspects of Housing in Canada.

Dr. Pansegrouw, the first Cassidy Research Visiting Professor, is a native of South Africa and a British subject. He is a member of the United Nations Secretariat serving as acting chief of the section on social defence. In this capacity he has been the editor-in-chief of *International Review of Criminal Policy*, a United Nations publication, and has written *Probation and Related Measures*. His research activities will be in the field of social work education and its foundation in the social sciences.

Mr. Roger Marier is Associate Professor in the School of Social Work, McGill University. Recently he served as a UN consultant in Jamaica

under a grant from UNESCO and the publication *The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission* is a result of the study. His research project under the Cassidy Fund is in the broad field of social aspects of community planning and will centre in Ville Jacques Cartier, in Montreal's metropolitan area, a housing development created by the movement of 20,000 people in the wake of wartime industries.

Mr. David Donnison (see also "From the Editorial Desk" in this issue) has been studying the effectiveness of the social services in urban settings, and last year published part of his findings in *The Neglected Child and the Social Services*. The subject of Mr. Donnison's research will be welfare in a small community in a time of change. He will live for the summer of 1954 with his assistants in the community chosen for study so that he can not only collect his information at first hand but also be able to learn from those who live and work there what the facts really mean.

Dr. Albert Rose, one of the authorities on the problem of housing in Canada, is Associate Professor of Social Work, University of Toronto. He is author of numerous publications including the recent *An Experimental Study of Housing Conditions and Needs* prepared for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Dr. Rose proposes to undertake the first comprehensive study in Canada of the effects of a public housing project upon people and the consequent impact on the loads and costs of specific municipal services.



## WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING . . .

It seems as though we just finish writing one of these columns when the time for the next is upon us. And we always sit down to the task with a helpless feeling that there can't possibly be anything more to say so soon.

But how wrong we always are! After going through the notes we have collected we find ourselves echoing Robert Louis Stevenson's prayer: "God teach me the things to leave out, I can manage the ones to put in" (or words to that effect). So if some of you wonder why an item of particularly burning interest which you happen to know about doesn't get mentioned, we can only plead guilty of poor judgment in meeting the space restrictions of our eagle-eyed "Ed".

• • •

### Midwinter Meeting

Well, the Midwinter Meeting and Conference of the Community Chests and Councils Division, in association with the Family and Child Welfare and the Public Welfare Divisions, went off with a bang as anticipated. The crystal ball gazing we did in the February 8 issue turned out to be more accurate than most such efforts.

One surprise was the numbers attending, about which we didn't hazard a guess but which exceeded all expectations. The total official registration for the three days was over 300. The Conference section of the gathering was notable for its high degree of lay participation, both in the attendance and among the speakers at the various sessions which were listed in the last issue.

Particularly fascinating was the description of problems and achievements of citizen participation in community planning, given at the Con-

ference Luncheon by the guest speaker, Clinton E. Stryker, Vice-Chairman of the Milwaukee Community Welfare Council and Chairman of its Social Planning Committee. At the beginning of the Conference, R. C. Labarge, Vice-President of the Ottawa Welfare Council, also emphasized the need for planning which involves teamwork between professional social workers and other citizens, the keynote of the program theme, "Social Planning in Changing Times". W. Preston Gilbride, Chairman of the CCC Division, presided at the plenary sessions.

Matters of domestic note from the division business meetings were: the Family and Child Welfare Division came up with a brand-new constitution which takes careful account of the basic recommendations which the Committee on Function and Organization seems likely to bring in. The Division also adopted a permanent name—surprise, surprise—the "Family and Child Welfare Division". You will recall that this title was on trial only but seemingly the opposition, which favoured "Child and Family", had stolen away like the Arabs or cheerfully given in. At any rate, all was peace and good humour at the Division meeting and the matter has been settled amicably out of court.

The CCC Division decided to go ahead on its proposal for a voluntary National Budget Review Board and is now discussing plans with the Canadian Conference of National Voluntary Health and Welfare Organizations, a body representing 17 national organizations including CWC, which it is hoped will be co-sponsor of the scheme. After these preliminary discussions, a report and recommenda-

tions will be submitted by the Division to the CWC Board of Governors. It will be recalled that the Council is already on record as approving a National Budget Review Board.

The Public Welfare Division went through a lot of soul-searching about its own purpose and function and its place in CWC. Result: a Division study committee was set up which has already met and is circulating its first statement to Division members for comment. • • •

### **Board of Governors**

In conjunction with the Midwinter Conference, the Council's Board of Governors met on January 13. The most urgent and topical item on the agenda was the proposed CWC brief on disability allowances. The brief as finally presented to the federal and provincial governments is published elsewhere in this issue and commented upon editorially.

The point of interest for this column is, we think, the way the Board dealt with the brief. It had to decide whether to make recommendations only within the framework of what was so far known of the federal proposals or whether to relate these to wider issues on which the Council had already taken a stand. Few, we believe, will quarrel with the Board's decision to meet squarely the implications as to broad principles for helping disabled persons, arising from the government's action.

In addition, the Board had to devise a procedure for revising the brief and approving it in amended form so that it could be presented in time for the federal-provincial conference which would be discussing disability allowances in a few days time. The difficulty of speedy action in an organization as widespread and complicated as the Council is a familiar one, but

the problem was solved and the deadline met through the devotion of a number of hard-working Board members who attended a series of emergency meetings. • • •

### **Capital Punishment**

Another topical matter, and one which aroused the most interest and lengthiest discussion at the Board meeting was the Delinquency and Crime Division's resolution, passed unanimously with two abstentions at its last Annual Meeting, favouring the immediate abolition of capital punishment.

The resolution also emphasized the need, in conjunction with abolition, for "a new spirit in our criminal law and a new understanding on the part of the Canadian public" which would recognize emotional and environmental maladjustments contributing to criminal acts. This latter part of the resolution had already been included in a Council brief of a year ago to the Parliamentary Committee on the Revision of the Criminal Code.

You may recall (see issue of December 15) that the Board at its last meeting had referred the resolution to other sections of the Council for comment. Reports received showed an almost 50 per cent division of opinion, not on the desirability of abolition of the death penalty (although that, of course, had its opponents too), but the question of whether the D and C Division's resolution was the best means of attaining its desired end.

The Board agreed that the Council had a responsibility to give leadership in this important matter. Was it wise, however, to approve a recommendation which a substantial proportion of the membership judged to be unrealistic in view of the present

state of public opinion? Would a modified resolution be of greater assistance in bringing about that "new spirit and understanding" which all believed was a primary objective?

The conclusion of the Board was to recommend to the D and C Division a revision of the first part of the resolution "to cover approval of the abolition of the death penalty in principle with, as a first step, a recommendation for the abolition of the mandatory death sentence for murder." This change in the law would make it possible for account to be taken, in a murder case, of some of the factors mentioned in the second part of the resolution.

The Board agreed that if the suggested amendment were accepted by the Division the resolution could be regarded as approved by the Council's Board of Governors.

However, the Board also recognized the Division's right to present its own resolution publicly and to the proper authorities, should it prefer to do so, in its own name and not that of the Council as a whole.

The D and C Division is now considering the Board's proposal. It will be interesting to see what the Division decides as to the value of ensuring Board approval in return for modification of its own position. We hope to be able to give you the answer in our next issue. . . .

#### **Immigrants; Aged**

Two important new Council projects were also launched at the Board meeting. The first stemmed from the approval by the Board of the Report of the Committee, under the chairmanship of the President, Mr. Lawrence Freiman, which has been studying the Role of the Council in Relation to the Welfare of Immigrants.

A Council standing committee on immigrants' welfare is to be established as recommended in the report. The Committee will include representatives or consultants from a number of national voluntary organizations interested in immigrants, from the federal departments concerned and from the Council's divisions which have an interest in the problem.

It is not intended that the Committee should take over the work which is inevitably carried on in some divisions in the course of their regular activities—for example, consultation with local agencies on the problems of immigrant families. It is hoped, however, that the Committee can coordinate and give leadership to this work as well as examining and making recommendations on matters of broad policy for the improvement of services to immigrants. The Committee will be staffed by Dr. Elizabeth Govan, Secretary of Special Projects in the Council.

The form of the second new project parallels the procedure followed in the case of immigration. The Board agreed, in short, to set up a committee to study the Council's role in the field of the aged. The decision was the result of a report submitted by the Public Welfare Division from its Committee on the Needs of the Aged.

This report specifically recommended a survey of the needs of the aged and suggested various ways in which it might be undertaken. However, accompanying comments led the Board to the conclusion that a careful discussion of the Council's relationship to the whole question of the aged was required before any decision could be made about a survey as such. It might well be that a Council standing committee or even a division on the aged was needed.

Far from objecting to the proposal, Mr. J. S. White, Chairman of the Public Welfare Division, said the Division had long recognized that the problems of the aged were a concern of the whole Council. In fact, one of the chief reasons for bringing this report before the Board was to have the total problem given attention. So everyone was happy, and it is an additional pleasure to announce that Senator Muriel McQueen Fergusson has agreed to chair the exploratory committee. It is to be staffed by Cliff Patrick who, as Secretary of the P W Division, worked on the original report. • • •

#### **Administrative Changes**

Moving from the heights of policy affecting the whole Canadian scene to matters of special concern to the Council, the Board dealt with the first instalment of the report on CWC administration by the Organization and Methods Service of the Civil Service Commission (see this column, December 15, 1953). It approved the report's primary recommendation on key administrative appointments, and empowered the Executive Committee to take action on further sections of the report if necessary before the Board meets again.

Briefly, the report so far recommends eliminating the position of Assistant Executive Director and establishing three posts: a Program Co-ordinator, an Information Officer and an Administrative Officer. The Program Co-ordinator would deal with the supervision and coordination of program, work previously carried out by the Assistant Executive Director. The Information Branch would coordinate all the Council's information activities—public relations with press, radio, etc., publications includ-

ing this magazine, and ultimately (it is hoped) French language translations.

The Administrative Officer's post is an entirely new position filling a long-felt want. Such a person would take over the "housekeeping" duties of the Council—the running of the office and building, the accounting, and so forth—and would deal with the important matter of financing whether through chest and government grants, membership fees or contributions from corporations. An Administrative Officer would to a large extent free specialist staff and the Executive Director from concentration on detail which has hampered the carrying out of their duties in the Council.

Arrangements have already been made to fill two of the newly authorized positions. Eventually, Phyllis Burns will leave her post as Secretary of the Family and Child Welfare Division to become Program Co-ordinator. The job of Information Officer will be taken on by Patricia Godfrey, at present Mr. Davis' Executive Assistant, a position which will be abolished under the new set-up.

However, no beating of drums or loud proclamations about the new appointments are called for as yet. Both staff members have heavy current commitments to complete, probably taking them into the summer at least, before assuming their new work, and a replacement for Miss Burns in the F and CW Division must also be found. In the meantime, the post of Administrative Officer is being advertised and applicants interviewed. Any offers? • • •

#### **Health Services Committee**

There has been so much to say about important matters dealt with by the Board that we have only room

for one more special item. It is a long time since this column reported on the Council's Committee on the Provision and Financing of Health Services for Canadians, and you may be wondering how it is getting along. It has been at work for more than two years, but then the subject is a big one and there are many angles to it. The Committee is now at the point of considering comments it has received upon a draft report prepared by a sub-committee.

This draft was submitted in stages and the first sections have been discussed pretty fully by the Committee as a whole. However, when it came to the section containing the most important recommendations, the Committee decided to get the opinions of people and groups outside its own membership, in order to make some assessment of the thinking of the Council's constituency.

So this draft, in both French and English, was distributed not as a draft of the Committee's report, but as a draft document which it was planning to discuss. The draft went to selected agencies and people who were known to have had some experience with the problems of health care—or of its lack—and hence who probably had informed opinions about possible solutions. These people have been sending in their comments to Council House, and the Committee will study them in detail, probably beginning about the time you read this.

Most of us recognize that medical care should be available and accessible to all people who need it. Most of us also recognize that at the present time it is not available and accessible in all parts of Canada and for all people in Canada. There are advan-

tages and disadvantages to almost any plan, and the Committee is trying to weigh them against each other. You will be hearing more from the Committee later.

• • •

### General Notes

The main section of the Report of the Committee on Function and Organization will shortly be in the hands of all Council members for study and comment before its submission to the Board of Governors.

On January 14, a delegation representing the Delinquency and Crime Division appeared by invitation before the Ontario Select Committee on Reform Institutions. The delegates were Norman Borins, Q.C., of Toronto; Dr. Allister MacLeod, Assistant Director, Mental Hygiene Institute, Montreal, and Bill McGrath, Secretary of the Division. The reception was most friendly, many important aspects of the penal problem were discussed, and at the Committee's request the Division later submitted a written statement.

Several French language publications are underway, including reprints of "The Family, Our Centre of Interest" by Louis Beaupré, and "Group Care for Children" by Phyllis Burns, a report on the November Institute on Child Placement, and French versions of the reports on "The Role of the Board of Directors", "Residence Requirements for Unmarried Mothers" and "Financial Assistance" (see advertisement in this issue for English version).

Eleven members of the CWC representing a number of Canadian community chests and councils attended the Biennial Conference of Community Chests and Councils of America, January 24-30 in St. Louis, Mo.: W. Preston Gilbride, Florence



Philpott, Hugh Morrison, and Waldo Holden of Toronto; Harold Chambers, Montreal; Walter Kelsey, London; Harold Barbour, Winnipeg; Robert A. Willson, Hamilton and John Yerger, Henry Stubbins and Tom Best, Ottawa.

Mr. Holden, Mr. Willson, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Yerger were speakers during the Conference, the main theme of which was the social planning implications of greater federation. Mr. Carl Reinke, Montreal, a Vice-President of CWC, was elected to the Board of Directors of CCC of America as a member at large for a term of three years.

On January 29, a day and a half workshop on child placement was

conducted by Marion Murphy for the staff of the Hamilton Children's Aid Society, and Dr. Govan has recently completed in Regina two two-day institutes on supervision for all regional supervisors of the Saskatchewan Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.

Plans for the Council's 1954 Annual Meeting on June 23 include division meetings in the morning, the Annual Report and the presentation of the Function and Organization Report (if approved by the Board) in the afternoon, and the Annual Dinner in the evening. We hope to announce the guest dinner speaker in our next issue.

P. G.

• • •

## CORRESPONDENCE

We were indeed glad to have on consignment copies of the special housing issue of *CANADIAN WELFARE*. At our Conference "Houses for All" we distributed 50 copies, and you will find enclosed a money order . . . which covers the cost.

The Conference\* provoked a great deal of interest in Vancouver and the radio and press coverage was excellent. Close to 100 community organizations were represented amongst the 200 delegates, and we have decided to make a digest of the proceedings available for distribution very soon.

(MRS.) ALICE MACDONALD.

Vancouver Housing Association  
616 Province Building  
Vancouver, B.C.

\*The conference was held on January 19 and 20, and ran the gamut, apparently, of actual housing and planning problems. We are glad to have helped the VHA by supplying some literature.—Ed.

## WANTED

1.—Caseworker for Counselling Services for boys of school age and young men up to twenty-one years of age.

Working conditions excellent.  
Starting salary from \$3,200 to \$3,400 according to qualifications.

2.—Intake Worker.

Starting salary \$3,450 to \$3,600 according to qualifications and experience.

*Apply to:*

NOAH PITCHER, *Executive Director*,  
Big Brother Movement,  
504 Jarvis Street,  
TORONTO, Ontario.





C. E. Hendry

## WELL-BEING AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF WELFARE\*

By CHARLES E. HENDRY

SOCIAL welfare, broadly conceived, is concerned with the conservation and development of human resources. The public welfare administrator is concerned primarily with building a staff of disciplined and devoted public servants with knowledge and skill in establishing helping relationships that preserve human dignity, promote human well-being, and encourage individual family and community responsibility and resourcefulness. Social welfare administrators, along with doctors, nurses, educators, psychiatrists, ministers, lawyers and other allied professional groups, are essentially custodians of human fulfilment.

However much we may regret it, this view of the social services is frequently, and sometimes vigorously, misunderstood. No less distinguished a leader than Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, speaking at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition quite recently, seemed to equate welfare with 'handouts' and retreat from self-reliance.

He was reported as saying, "if everything is done for you from the cradle to the grave, and you need to do nothing for yourself, it leads to a certain loss of toughness, of moral fibre and of self-reliance."

"Viscount Montgomery was not opposing the welfare state", editorialized the *Toronto Globe and Mail* a few days later (September 2), "which he called 'inherently good in itself'. He was simply drawing attention to the damage that can be done to a nation's biggest asset, its character, when as a result of excessive emphasis on welfare, its people no longer find it necessary or desirable or profitable to exert themselves."

What I think was not made sufficiently clear to the readers of the *Globe and Mail* is that here we have a man who, throughout his entire adult career, has been assured of his food, clothing, shelter, medical care, transportation and education; who has been given freedom from anxiety over his economic security from 17 years of age onward; and who became pensionable at age 45.

To my mind it was just because Montgomery had reasonable assurance of this basic security that he was able to devote his whole energy and genius to the arts of leadership and military skill that brought such rich fruits to the world at Alamein, in Normandy and across the Rhine. Certainly no one can say that he suffered from "loss of toughness, or moral fibre and

\*See "From the Editorial Desk", page 3.

self-reliance" with such a generously organized economy.

### What Are Welfare Services For?

Welfare services are not designed to eliminate struggle from living. They are meant to shift the struggle of man from a struggle for survival, subsistence or mere success, to a struggle for creative social and spiritual fulfillment. Where there is life there is tension, difference, opposition, struggle, conflict. Where there is no tension, no opposition, no struggle there is death. Welfare, in its essential meaning is aimed at helping individuals, groups and whole communities maintain for themselves a vital and dynamic equilibrium.

I have been re-reading two quite remarkable books lately. One is Robert E. Sherwood's *Roosevelt and Hopkins—An Intimate History*. The other is Richard M. Titmuss' volume in the United Kingdom's official history of the Second World War, *Problems of Social Policy*.

Hopkins, as we know, operated under the influence of the conviction that "Hunger is not debatable and that people do not eat in the long run—they eat every day". Toward the close of Roosevelt's first term, in an election speech in Los Angeles, Hopkins said "I have never liked poverty . . . I have gone all over the moral hurdles that people are poor because they are bad. I don't believe it . . . This economic system of ours lends itself to providing a national income that will give real security for all".

Five years earlier, on August 28, 1931, Roosevelt, then Governor of the State of New York, sounded what was to be the keynote of his whole social philosophy, a philosophy that was to serve as a guide to Hopkins in his amazing administrative perfor-

mance in the welfare field during the subsequent years. The address was made before an extraordinary session of the New York State Legislature.

"What is the State?" Roosevelt asked. "It is the duly constituted representative of an organized society of human beings, created by them for their mutual protection and well-being . . . One of the duties of the State is that of caring for those of its citizens who find themselves the victims of such adverse circumstances as make them unable to obtain even the necessities for mere existence without the aid of others. That responsibility is recognized by every civilized nation . . . To these unfortunate citizens aid must be extended by Government *not as a matter of charity*, but as a *matter of social duty*."

I will return to some of the implications of Roosevelt and Hopkins and the great depression presently. I want to refer to Richard M. Titmuss and his *Problems of Social Policy*. In this chronicle he is predominantly concerned with an examination of the evacuation of mothers and children, the development of hospital services and help for the victims of air attack in Britain during World War II.

One of the most instructive contributions of this great human document centers in its detailed description and evaluation of the official evacuation of 1,500,000 mothers and children, expectant mothers, blind persons, cripples and other special classes.

Enuresis, bed-wetting, turned out to be one of the most serious problems encountered in the evacuation. This eventuality in the human situation completely escaped anticipation in the logistics of the planning experts.

"From the first day of September 1939 evacuation ceased to be a problem of administrative planning. It became instead a multitude of problems in human relationships".

One consequence of the blitz, apart entirely from the inevitable destruction of life and property was the uncovering of the widespread incidence of serious and chronic social, nutritional and health problems within the population. The effect of all of this on the British Government is reviewed by Titmuss.

Incredible though it may seem in retrospect, it was while under the impact of a threatened invasion and military disaster that the British Government undertook its fundamental re-examination of its human resources and its unprecedented re-ordering of priorities in terms of human need.

Suddenly the value of human life achieved a new high on the nation's moral stock exchange. "No longer", Titmuss writes, "did concern rest on the belief that, in respect to many social needs, it was proper to intervene only to assist the poor and those who were unable to pay for services of one kind and another. Instead, it was increasingly regarded as a proper function or even obligation of Government to ward off distress and strain among not only the poor, but almost all classes of society. And because the area of responsibility had so perceptibly widened, it was no longer thought sufficient to provide . . . a standard of service hitherto considered appropriate for those in receipt of poor relief—a standard inflexible in administration and attuned to a philosophy which regarded individual distress as a mark of social incapacity.

"That all were engaged in war whereas only some were afflicted with poverty and disease had much to do with the less constraining, less discriminating scope and quality of the war-time social services. Damage to homes and injuries to persons were not less likely among the rich than the poor and so, after the worst of the original defects in policy had been corrected—such as the belief that only the poor would need help when their homes were smashed—the assistance provided by the Government to counter the hazards of war carried little social discrimination, and was offered to all groups in the community. The pooling of national resources and the sharing of risks . . . were the guiding principles".

An increase in infant mortality and in the incidence of TB during the first two years of the War, combined with a realization that the problem was tied up with milk consumption and purchasing power, caused the Government to take decisive action. School meals, school milk, and a national milk scheme to provide expectant mothers, nursing mothers and all children under five years of age with one pint of milk a day, were introduced on a universal basis.

Closely integrated with these programs, in view of the possible shortage of vitamins in the diet of young children resulting from lack of fruit and the shortage of butter and eggs, provision was made to supply expectant mothers and children up to 2 years of age with black-currant syrup, cod liver oil and later with orange juice or vitamin A and D tablets. In March 1942 the nutritive quality of bread was increased by leaving in it 15 per cent more of the wheat berry rich in essential nutrients.

Many other steps were taken—food subsidies, “fair shares”, price control, higher pensions to old people, nation wide immunization—and these combined with full employment produced incredible results.

During the years 1941 to 1946 the deterioration in health observed during the first two years of the War was arrested and the death rates for infants, young children and mothers in childbirth declined. As a matter of fact the decline of 28 per cent in infant mortality was only once equalled for any similar or shorter period of time since statistics were begun in 1855.

The late Dr. René Sand, the eminent Belgian authority on social medicine, claimed that “each country within certain limits, decides its own death rate.” The British experience so brilliantly documented by Titmuss would surely seem to support this view.

I believe one can identify six major implications for social policy and welfare administration from a frank and thoughtful examination of human needs under the stress of economic depression and the devastation and deprivation of war.

#### **Human Need Involves and Affects Everybody**

One of the great insights derived from the disastrous economic depression of the Thirties and from the second World War is the dramatic and overpowering fact that the needy are not a special class, nor a group of constitutional inferiors, outside the main body of society. Just as a person is to be regarded as innocent until he is proven guilty, so too a person is to be regarded as eligible for various social services and benefits, as a right, until he is proven ineligible.

In a paper read before the Northeast Regional Conference of the American Public Welfare Association a year ago, Dr. George Davidson, our Deputy Minister of Welfare, underscored this basic point. Among other things he said, “Our welfare programs must come to be regarded as dynamic, not passive—constructive, not palliative—they must, like public education, public health and other areas of public policy established over much longer periods, come to be regarded as one of the significant threads in the very warp and woof of our democratic society”.

#### **Human Well-being Involves Total Persons**

Harold Laski has provided the political corollary of the psychological principle that health and welfare are concerned with individuals as wholes. Without implying an indifferent or secondary role to private social agencies—actually their role was never more crucially important—the political state alone, among social institutions, can assume ultimate responsibility for the interest of people as individual wholes.

The political state serves everyone not merely as producers or consumers or learners, but in all of these capacities. In the last analysis, service to individual human beings and the enhancement of their well-being is and must be the central aim of all government.

#### **Clarity and Conviction on the Part of the Administrator are Essential**

Among other consequences of this redefinition of welfare in the modern world is the obligation upon the welfare administrator to develop within himself and within his staff such a deep conviction “that every individual in time of need has a rightful

claim upon society for assistance that there will be an uninhibited reaching out to help the person in need establish eligibility with an attitude that expresses confidence in the application". Only in such a way can people in need be kept from being placed in a subordinate, inferior or degraded position.

### **Welfare Services are Administered by People for People**

The alert public administrator is sensitive not alone to what is being done for people, but to people. Agency policies and procedures tend often to be mechanistic rather than humanistic. Administration frequently is paper-focused rather than person-focused or service-focused. Important decisions of policy, procedure and eligibility are too often made by persons too far away from the actual human situation.

Adequate channels of communication frequently do not exist between the worker in the field and the administrator in the central office. Often little value or status is attached to the worker, the person who comes face to face with the client and through whom client and service meet. Administrative structure and procedures not infrequently depress and restrict this person, instead of releasing his latent powers and resourcefulness. Where this occurs it is unfortunate for workers, clients and the public and this is a situation that can be corrected only by those who head the agency.

All too frequently, in certain situations, clients who desperately require financial assistance for the necessities of life accept in silence indignities that occur through administrative ineptness which a less needful person would feel free to protest.

All too often, unfortunately, the relationship between the client and worker is a direct reaction of the relationships between worker and administrator. It is axiomatic that the agency that enhances the sense of worth and the effectiveness of its workers, which gives them security, can expect them to convey confidence and genuineness of interest to their clients.

**Welfare services have to be seen not only with reference to the need presented but also with reference to the person who presents the need.**

Effectiveness, as contrasted with efficiency, in welfare administration, must be measured by the degree to which the purpose of the program becomes a reality in the lives of those for whom the program has been established. Human need that is compounded of want, anxiety, fear, frustration and hostility requires, above all else, understanding.

Charlotte Towle, in her widely adopted training manual *Common Human Needs\**, prepared under the auspices of U.S. Federal Security Administration's Bureau of Public Assistance for use with public assistance workers, illuminates this need for understanding, and describes and interprets how an understanding approach can be developed.

Because it is so obvious and because it represents a minimal condition readily amenable to administrative leadership, I am going to quote one paragraph:

"A well kept and attractive office in which applicants are courteously received, appointments scheduled and kept promptly will give the person a

\*Now available from the American Association of Social Workers, One Park Avenue, New York, at \$1.00. Highly recommended.—Ed.



sense of adequacy because obviously it matters to someone that he is well received. In contrast, an ill-kept, unattractive office, in which people wait indefinitely to be seen and are subject to casual off-hand treatment, may only re-enforce his worst feelings about himself. One large municipal clinic was operating against great odds in dealing with masses of people who were herded together, subjected to long delays, and discourteously treated by weary personnel. Social workers in agencies using this clinic learned that their clients referred to it as 'the cattle pen' and that only under dire need for care could they be prevailed upon to go there. What did it do to the recipients of this assistance to feel, particularly when they were sick and too poor to go elsewhere, that they had no more worth in the eyes of the world than to be treated in this fashion?"

**All human needs are interrelated  
and all human services are  
interdependent.**

Recently I was talking with a well-known senior pediatrician on the staff of a famous children's hospital. He said he was greatly concerned because a young girl who had been a patient in the hospital for some months had just been readmitted. He described in some detail the way the hospital had mobilized a team of medical specialists and how they had gone all out to cure and rehabilitate this bright youngster. Thousands of dollars worth of highly technical medical service were contributed in an intensive and coordinated program of medical care. When the child was released from the hospital medical science had scored another triumph.

Unfortunately, however, something had been omitted from the doctors'

calculations. When the child left the hospital she returned to parents who were incapable of caring for her, to a family living in squalor and in want, and to a neighborhood shot through with disorganization. Human resources that had been salvaged through a devoted and disciplined professional skill slowly foundered and succumbed again through an almost criminal neglect of the social environment. And this sort of thing is happening continually. It must be stopped.

Fortunately research is helping us to get a clearer picture of this problem. In St. Paul, Minnesota, a comprehensive study has now been completed in which every family receiving a health or welfare service during a given month, was identified.

Three findings in particular have a special relevance in this discussion. First, it was found that 40 per cent of the families in St. Paul were in receipt of such services during the month involved. Second, it was found that 6 per cent of the families received over 50 per cent of all the services provided. And third, among this 6 per cent of the families, the problems were multiple, that is to say, not one but always some combination of dependency, ill health, maladjustment or lack of satisfying outlet for leisure time was present.

Bradley Buell reporting on the St. Paul study on behalf of Community Survey Associates, is most provocative in some of the conclusions he draws from the study. Public administrators will find considerable challenge in his observations. For example, "the intent to promote the common welfare, by every definition, does not distinguish among different segments of the community population. Neither are human problems, especially under the pressure of modern living, respectors of



particular persons. The nature of the problem and its volume, the segments in the population which it attacks with greatest ease, the measure of serious fatalities flowing from it, these and many other matters of knowledge concerning its community-wide characteristics are essential to a sound strategic plan for prevention and control."

"An effective program, then, will be community-wide in nature. Before it can be designed, both the problems and the services set up to meet them must be seen and comprehended on a community-wide scope. The parts of neither problems nor services can be seen in perspective until they are seen in relation to the whole."

When social science research reduces the policy-maker's errors in judgment and gives greater assurance to the administrator that the course of action decided upon will achieve the intended goals, then assuredly the improved methods for the study of human relations may deservedly be called the "policy sciences".

**WANTED  
IMMEDIATELY**

**Executive Secretary  
JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY  
St. John's, Nfld.**

Applicants should be either Master of Social Work with casework specialization with one year's experience; or Bachelor of Social Work with casework specialization and three years' experience in the field. Age between 30 and 40 years. Salary \$4,000 per annum.

*Apply to:*

**MAURICE WILANSKY, Secretary,  
JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY,  
c/o THE MODEL SHOP,  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.**

**March 15, 1954**

**LEADER IN  
WORLD-WIDE LIFE  
INSURANCE and  
pioneer in employer-  
employee Group  
protection plans, the  
Sun Life of Canada  
gives unequalled  
service to the holders  
of nearly two million  
policies and Group  
certificates, from  
offices situated in  
strategic key centres  
around the globe.**



**SUN LIFE  
OF CANADA**

**Head Office — Montreal**

**To those who would like beautiful surroundings, good personnel practices in a progressive multi-function agency.**

***We need***

1.—A casework supervisor (range \$3,600-\$4,320).

2.—A caseworker (range \$2,940-\$3,660).

Professional training and/or CASW membership required.

Your application is solicited.

DAVID E. WOODSWORTH, *Director*,  
The Family and Children's Service,  
1951 Cook Street,  
VICTORIA, B.C.

**WANTED**

Fully qualified and experienced social worker by Port Arthur Children's Aid Society.

Normal staff: Superintendent and 5 caseworkers.

Usual benefits.

All types of work performed by agency.

Society rated in "A" category by Provincial Department of Welfare.

Apply stating age, experience, qualifications, references, religion, and salary expected, to:

MR. W. HARRISON, *Secretary*,  
286 N. Algoma Street,  
PORT ARTHUR, Ontario.

**WANTED**

Supervisor for progressive agency offering generalized Child Welfare Services, augmented by a summer camp program and housekeeper service.

Salary \$3,600 to \$4,200.

*Apply to:*

MRS. H. C. RIESBERRY,  
*Executive Director*,  
Children's Aid Society of Western  
Manitoba,  
Box 184,  
BRANDON, Manitoba.

**CASEWORKER**

Graduate of approved school wanted, to augment staff of small urban family agency. Limited case load, good personnel practices. Salary commensurate with qualifications, range \$2,950 to \$4,000.

*Apply to:*

PERSONNEL COMMITTEE,  
FAMILY SERVICE BUREAU,  
WINDSOR, Ontario.

## DISABILITY ALLOWANCES

Following is the full text of the Canadian Welfare Council's brief on the proposed legislation for disability allowances which was presented to the Government of Canada on January 19, 1954. The brief was authorized by the Council's Board of Governors on January 13. Copies of it have been sent to the premiers of all provinces and to the appropriate federal and provincial ministers. Mimeographed copies, in French or in English, are available on request to the Council office.

**T**HE Canadian Welfare Council has noted with interest the federal government's decision to introduce legislation to assist the provinces in establishing allowances for the totally and permanently disabled who are in need.

We recognize fully that this category of people require financial support, but we are also impressed by the very difficult decisions which have to be made in determining the nature of such a program. We take this opportunity of presenting our point of view on this important question.

From the statements made public, the objective of the proposal appears to be to provide maintenance to the totally and permanently disabled who qualify under a means test. It is important to be clear about this objective, as it will determine the wisdom of various possible definitions of "totally and permanently disabled".

Any system of maintenance for the disabled which is divorced from rehabilitation services has an inherent danger: that it will force people, because of their financial need and of the economic insecurity which inevitably haunts the seriously disabled, to endeavour to prove that they are "totally and permanently disabled" in order that they may qualify for the allowance.

### Disability and Handicap

In order to decide upon the desir-

able definition, it is necessary to make a distinction between "disability" and "handicap". "Total disability" can be determined on medical evidence, and is so determined for war pensions and workmen's compensation.

The handicap resulting from the disability is more difficult to ascertain. "Total handicap", which can only be relative, is generally taken as the equivalent of "unemployable" in remunerative occupation or in normal activities.

Unemployability is dependent not only upon the physical or mental condition and the personality, education, training, skill and experience of the individual, but also upon economic conditions, employment possibilities in the locality, the attitude of the public and the availability of rehabilitation services.

In some instances a person can be "totally and permanently disabled" as defined above, on medical grounds, and yet be fully employable or fully capable of performing normal activities such as household duties.

Alternatively, he can be totally unemployable or handicapped, and yet not be "totally or permanently disabled" on medical grounds. A paraplegic, for example, is totally and permanently disabled and needs constant assistance in performing the ordinary routines of living, such as washing and dressing. If, however, he has the will to overcome the difficul-

ties and if he can secure the training, he can find employment of a type which he can perform adequately.

A manual worker, rendered blind in an accident, may lack the intellectual capacity or the strength of character to undertake a different form of work, or he may live in a community in which other work does not exist: he is not totally disabled but he is unemployable, and possibly permanently so.

### **Seriously Disabled**

The seriously disabled fall into three groups:

**Group 1.** There are those who, because of the nature of the disability and its resulting handicap, can have no hope of pursuing normal occupations, whether such be remunerative employment or household duties. Undoubtedly this number at the present time is substantially higher than is necessary because of the relative lack of attention which has been given in the past to rehabilitation services.

We must make provision for those of them who are in financial need—and in fact do now in the majority of cases through provincial and/or municipal funds—but we must also direct our efforts to ensure that we do not add further to this number through our continued neglect.

**Group 2.** There is a second group of people who, although they are totally or permanently disabled are able to continue normal activities and, in an appreciable number of instances, to hold successfully full-time remunerative employment, or who, without any doubt, could be assisted to do so if they were given the benefit of rehabilitation services according to their need.

It is by no means unusual for war pensions and workmen's compensation, awarded on the basis of total and permanent disability without a means test, to be received by people who are in full-time employment.

Many of this group need rehabilitative services, and maintenance during rehabilitation. Generally speaking, unless they obtain such help they will become unemployable. Through rehabilitation the handicap imposed by the disability is substantially reduced.

**Group 3.** The third group falls between these two extremes. It consists of people who are also totally and permanently disabled but for whom the degree to which the handicap can be reduced can only be ascertained by a process of trial.

They are border-line cases, substantial in number, for whom rehabilitation services must be made available, although it is recognized that there is no positive assurance that through their use the persons will be able to return to normal occupations. This is true because rehabilitation is essentially an individual matter, its success depending not only on the type and extent of the disability but also upon personality, education, etc.

### **Rehabilitation and the Disabled**

We have said previously\* that maintenance during rehabilitation should be part of the rehabilitation program. We maintain that any person for whom rehabilitation services offer any possibility of reducing the handicap should have such services available to him, and that this involves his maintenance during the period of treatment if he is unable otherwise to maintain himself. Such services may

\*Statement of Policy of the Canadian Welfare Council in Regard to a National Program for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped. April 1950.

extend in some cases over a period of years.

We stress here the fact that allowances for total and permanent disability, divorced from rehabilitation services, should be granted only when it is definitely proved that a person cannot profit from rehabilitation, when he becomes one of the "hard core", relatively small in number, who must be regarded as incapable of rehabilitation. This is Group 1 in the above classification.

If maintenance is provided for Group 1, the totally and permanently disabled who are also totally and permanently handicapped, and if provision for other handicapped people is not made, the inevitable result will be that persons in Group 3—the border-line group—and some of those in Group 2—those who can be rehabilitated—will devote their efforts to becoming members of Group 1 in order to qualify for the allowance.

This is not a reflection upon the degree of responsibility or of independence of the people concerned. It is the inevitable reaction of the person who is under a handicap in this competitive world, and who yet must struggle to secure the finances necessary to preserve life for himself and his dependants. It will have its effect upon his medical progress, his mental attitude, and the effort he is willing to put into the admittedly difficult task of reducing his handicap. For the "border-line group" it will become in many instances the factor which will drive the person into the category of those who are incapable of rehabilitation, since attitudes are fundamentally important.

Because of this reasoning, based on modern knowledge of how and why people behave as they do, and upon the experience of such rehabilitation

programs as that of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Canadian National Institute for the Blind in our country, we consider it very unwise to provide a maintenance allowance limited to persons who are totally and permanently disabled unless at the same time a rehabilitation allowance is also made available to those who can be rehabilitated.

### **A Comprehensive Program**

We therefore recommend that maintenance for the disabled should be provided through:

- I *A disability allowance* for the "hard core" of disabled persons who must be regarded as incapable of rehabilitation;
- II *a rehabilitation allowance* for those people for whom there is any hope of rehabilitation, regardless of how meagre that hope may be, to provide maintenance during the whole process of rehabilitation similar to that now offered during retraining under Schedule R of the Canadian Vocational Training Act;
- III *maintenance* for those needy disabled who are not eligible for either of the above programs, through public assistance provided by the province or the local authority.\*

Where rehabilitation services are not available in a community and a person does not qualify for a disability allowance, financial assistance as required would be provided for him in this way. It would be hoped, however, that a rapidly developing rehabilitation program would steadily reduce the number covered by public assistance.

\*As advocated in "Public Assistance and the Unemployed", a brief presented by the Canadian Welfare Council to the federal and provincial governments in March, 1953.

Under such a three-fold plan the need to prove that one was incapable of rehabilitation would be greatly lessened. Maintenance would be provided when needed, by the method appropriate to the degree of handicap produced by the disability.

To sum up: While recognizing the need for disability allowances for totally and permanently disabled persons, we are strongly of the view that such allowances must be thought of in terms of their effect upon those who are not eligible as well as upon those who are eligible for benefit from them. When this is done the need for a broader program becomes at once clearly apparent. Only if disability allowances are made part of a comprehensive plan which provides for the economic needs of all disabled persons can the dangers we have indicated and which are inherent in the single approach be overcome or avoided.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **I Disability Allowances**

The legislative provision for disability allowances should include the following:

1. The residence requirement should be as low as possible and should not exclude anyone who is domiciled in Canada.

Immigrants who, because of the process of selection, are in good health when they arrive in Canada, should be eligible for an allowance for a disability which may overtake them here. When this country opens its doors to people for the contribution they can make to its economy, it must also be prepared to take the responsibility for assisting them if misfortune overtakes them.

2. The minimum age for eligibility should be set so that there is no gap or overlap between this provision and financial assistance available under other legislation for the support of persons in need.

Since it is desirable that the means test should be a test of the means of the individual, the age should be that at which the young person can be considered to have means of his own, i.e. at 18 years. Some legislation assumes that a child generally becomes self-supporting at 16, or in some provinces even at 14 years. Examples occur in different provinces in aid to needy mothers, payments for children placed under the guardianship of the the province or of child welfare agencies, support by putative fathers of illegitimate children, and family allowances. Such legislation should be revised by the responsible government to make provision for the disabled child incapable of self-support until he reaches the age of eligibility for a disability allowance.

3. The person should continue to be eligible for a disability allowance when he becomes or is 65 years of age or over, if the requirements for old age assistance and old age security, because of differences in residence, amount of allowable income, method of assessing income or proof of age, would either exclude him from obtaining such an allowance or would reduce the allowance for which he had been or was eligible under Disability Allowances.

If the disabled man was considered to need an allowance of a certain amount before he became 65 years of age, he is obviously in need of at least the same amount when he attains that age, unless his income from other sources has changed.



4. The allowance should be available to Indians and Eskimos possibly with the federal government paying the full allowance.

5. The rate of allowable income should enable as many persons as possible to whom the allowance is paid to live at a minimum standard of health and decency without supplementation.

It should be set after a study of the costs of living for a totally permanently disabled person and reviewed every three or five years. It is logical that the rate should be the same as that established for the blind.

6. The maximum rate of the allowance to which the federal government will contribute should be uniform throughout the country.

It is recognized that in some areas this amount, if the actual income is under the maximum allowed, will not provide a minimum standard of living. In such situations supplementation through provincial legislation is highly desirable.

7. Income from such sources as war pensions and workmen's compensation should be assessed, but not considered in itself to create ineligibility.

Such pensions may be given only for one aspect of several factors which together create the total disability.

8. The allowance should be considered as maintenance for the disabled person, and hence should be paid to him regardless of the place in which he is living, if in that place he would normally be considered responsible for his maintenance.

The giving of financial assistance should not seek to control the choice of place—his own home or an institution—in which he will live. On the other hand, persons in sanatoria for

the tuberculous should not be considered eligible, as most of them may be capable of profiting by rehabilitation. Persons in hospitals for mental conditions should not be considered eligible because they have generally been accepted as a public responsibility when they have insufficient means to support themselves. In other cases the precedent established by Old Age Assistance should be followed.

9. Every effort should be made to encourage the various administrations of legislation providing mothers allowances, war veterans allowances, general assistance, etc., to consider the disability allowance as maintenance for the disabled man himself, and hence to ignore it in the application of a means test to other members of the family group.

When the disabled person has dependants, it is regrettable that the family cannot be considered as a unit with regard to any necessary financial assistance. As this, however, seems to be impractical within the federal proposals, the above recommendation is made.

10. Appropriate machinery should be set up in order that an applicant who is rejected may have the right to ask for a review of his application.

11. The administration of this program should be coordinated with that of other federal assistance programs.

12. The federal government should set standards of provincial administration, placing emphasis upon efficiency, the need for qualified personnel, the need for social work service for many of the applicants, and the desirable close working relationship with federal, provincial and local rehabilitation services.

The federal government should also ask for the keeping of satisfactory

records and of uniform statistics which would be of inestimable value in assessing the effectiveness of the program. It should offer a consultative service to the provincial administration, helping to develop uniform methods of assessment, the provision of suitable staff, etc.

## **II Rehabilitation Allowances**

Legislative provision should be made for rehabilitation allowances under the developing rehabilitation program at the same time as disability allowances are introduced.

Although we commend the beginning which the federal government has made in the establishment of a rehabilitation program, we consider that this new proposal makes it urgently necessary that more rapid progress be made. It is worthy of consideration that the estimated expenditure of the federal government upon allowances for the disabled is far higher than the amounts now appropriated for the rehabilitation program.

We recommend strongly to the federal government that while it proceeds with its commendable interest

in the totally and permanently disabled, it should see as a necessary preventive and constructive corollary the need for increased vigour and financial support of a national program of rehabilitation.

## **III General Assistance**

We recommend again\* that the federal government give leadership in the establishment of general assistance programs under the provinces and the local authorities.

Our previous brief outlined the reasons why this was desirable for the employable unemployed. Strengthening such programs would also improve the adequacy of the provision now made for the unemployable. Such a residual program to provide for needy people not otherwise taken care of through welfare measures is an essential part of any well-conceived social security system. It would in our judgment be the appropriate means through which to care for the residual group of the needy disabled not eligible for either disability or rehabilitation allowances.

\*Public Assistance and the Unemployed", mentioned above.

## **THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL**

*requires*

### **Secretary for Family and Child Welfare Division**

#### *Qualifications:*

Full professional training, several years experience in family or child welfare services.

Administrative and supervisory experience desirable.

Bilingual person preferred.

Salary commensurate with qualifications.

#### *Apply to:*

R. E. G. DAVIS, *Executive Director*,  
Canadian Welfare Council,  
245 Cooper Street, OTTAWA 4, Ont.

## TO AN INDIAN FRIEND

On first looking into a Unesco pamphlet on race. It started with my sending my Indian friend a Canadian university application form which contained among other questions, "Race?". I said I'd be inclined to put "Human" but that this would no doubt be fatally flippant. Then my assistants showed me the pamphlet and this is the result. The pamphlet shows three major racial groups: Caucasoid—including Nordics, Alpines, Mediterraneans and Indians, Mongoloid—including Asiatic Mongoloids, Oceanic Mongoloids, and American Indians, and Negroids—including African Negroes, Oceanic Negroes and Negritos.

It is with pleasure unalloyed  
I learn we both are Caucasoid.  
I hope that *you* can bear the news  
Without a sharp attack of blues!  
The colour of each other's skin?  
I find this matters not a pin.  
The shape of eyes, the type of hair  
(Not whether it is dark or fair,  
Brown, flaxen, red, or shining inky,  
But whether it is straight or kinky),  
These are the things that count, you know,  
For scientists of Unesco.

When they decide to sort out races,  
They don't just look at people's faces.  
They measure them from top to toe,  
They measure them above, below:  
The shape of head, the shape of nose,  
The length of fingers, hands and toes,  
The ears, and just how they are put  
Upon the human occiput\*.

Now, at the end of all this chatter,  
What's the conclusion of the matter?  
The "white race" is as dead as mutton,  
Its silly pride not worth a button;  
A fraud as gross as "Piltown man",  
And rubbish for the rubbish can.

EUGENE FORSEY.

\*Poetic licence. I knew it had something to do  
with the head, but find the dictionary says  
"back of the head"!

**The Province of Ontario—its Welfare Services** is the title of a booklet scheduled for March publication by the Community Welfare Council of Ontario. It will be available from the publisher's office, 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto, at \$1.50 a copy.

March 15, 1954

## WHY SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCES?

By HELEN CARSCALLEN

"What are your reasons for having a conference on social work and why do you want publicity?" asked a public relations man recently. He had been asked to serve on a Public Relations Committee for the 14th Biennial Canadian Conference on Social Work and the 7th International Conference of Social Work, both being held in Toronto in June of this year.

### Testing Opinions

We are intrigued by this pertinent question and tried to answer it for ourselves. I suppose the urge to get together and talk over their work affects social workers as much as scientists. Indeed many social workers are scientists who have tested and evaluated their experience in a systematic way. Some specialists have been given the time and opportunity to do so. They are fortunate. Others who are general practitioners, immersed in the day-to-day job, have opinions and hunches based on their experience which they are anxious to test against others' experience and convictions. Equally important, there is another group of citizens who are planners and advisers, vitally concerned with our society as a whole—its mental and physical health, its economic health, its social well-being. They and we want to know what is happening in parts of Canada, in parts of the world, in order to see as a whole in what ways the welfare of our human resources is being protected, or left unprotected.

### Comparing Notes

Comparing notes in the field of human relationships is therefore essential. Atomic energy was not de-

veloped, released and controlled by one man or one country. The energy of human beings throughout the world and their capacity for "self-help" is also developed through mutual aid. Social work conferences provide the opportunity for all citizens to compare notes. Outstanding leaders in social work and allied professions bring their knowledge from a variety of angles, to bear on one subject — human welfare. Each participant in the conferences adds the knowledge, the new idea, the expanded viewpoint, the deeper philosophical concept, to his own appreciation of the preservation of the self-respect and dignity of man.

### Creating Understanding

Assuming that there is value for us all in attending these conferences, why publicize them, especially since everyone who wishes, will not be able to attend the International Conference? Well, we feel that the Canadian Conference on Social Work being held in Toronto, June 24, 25, 26, and the International Conference of Social Work which follows it from June 27 to July 2, have an interest for all Canadian citizens.

Is it not fair that this should be made known to as many as possible? Whether they can attend or not, publicity given to the discussions and to the delegates, will help to produce a favourable climate of interest as a background for understanding the meaning and accomplishments of social work. Canada is a nation respected in the forums of the world. She will want to play host to delegates from many nations in a manner befitting her strength and leadership in the field of human relations.

# BOOK



# REVIEWS

**The National Health Service in Great Britain**, by Sir James Stirling Ross. Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1952. 398 pp. Price \$6.50.

"Democracy demands, as does no other form of society, that its citizens understand their institutions and their problems. Indeed, democracy is dependent upon the pervasiveness of such understanding among its citizens'."

"The most important issue of principle which the National Health Service involves does not arise on its plan of organization but on the response of the citizens. This has two elements . . . the restrained personal use of the Service by the individual citizens and the general acceptance of the principle of a closed total of resources for the programme."

"The National Health Service . . . was launched amid a confusion of cries. In some quarters its undoubted mistakes were slurred over; in others its undoubted shortcomings, on points that no responsible advocate ever claimed for it, were quoted as evidence of its failure."

"Where in all this can the common man find the truth? The first step is to strip the Service of these confusions, which is one purpose of this book. The next step, as in all public affairs, is for men and women in positions of influence to educate themselves in the broad issues and then to educate and lead popular opinion . . ."

"The general policy of a National Health Service was approved by all political parties in this country and . . . we are still working out its details and its practice."

" . . . The Service has two stages, the initial stage of organizing our existing resources as they were in 1948 for the immediate needs of the people, and the subsequent stage, a matter of years, the development and redirection of these resources for the better service of the people."

" . . . Historically the Service is a milestone in a long evolution: some of its inherited traditions come to us from the medieval monasteries. And it has evolved to meet our industrial and social conditions with their dense concentrations of population . . ."

"The Service was designed as an enabling policy and plan, with a national mandate and national resources, whereby Medicine would be the better equipped for nation-wide obligations. It is not itself the professional practice of medicine, or nursing, or public health . . ."

"The vast responsibility thus resting on the National Health Service is plain to see. There is a great trust upon it for medicine, and the responsible laymen are bound to inform themselves, as laymen, of the facts and needs of medical policy, problems, and practice, so that for their part they can work in well-informed collaboration with the doctors. And laymen may have that to say which the doctors must respect."\*

Sir James Stirling Ross is such a layman.

He has given us a remarkably fine description of all essential details of the new Service, its historical antecedents, and the experience of the first hectic years of its operation. The

\*The quotations are from the book itself.

book bears the mark of the university scholar in the quotations that introduce each chapter, the wealth of reference material incorporated in the text and the breadth of view.

It is also in the best tradition of the English Civil Service, with its careful organization, accurate summaries and quotations of the crux of the most pertinent official documents and technical studies.

Finally, it is thoroughly British in its moderate tone, pertinent comment and representation of all responsible points of view.

Completed in October, 1951, the book bears a postscript bringing it up to June, 1952. It thus includes the most significant events in the development of the Service to date.

This is not a book for the lazy (400 pages) or for those with preconceived ideas, whether radical or conservative. The chapter entitled "A Note on Opinion in America" is a salutary antidote for the ill-informed "traveller's tales in which we in Great Britain find it hard to recognize our own Health Service".

Such "traveller's tales" have been common coin in our professional journals in the past few years. I can recall one by an outstanding Canadian medical leader, in which conclusions are derived from several gross misstatements of fact, crowned by ignorance of the very name of the Act about which the article was written.

G. H. HATCHER.

*Department of Public Health  
Administration,  
University of Toronto.*

**Patients are People**, by Minna Field.

Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1953. 244 pp. Price \$4.25.

Mrs. Field's book *Patients are People* elaborates and refines the concept of total medical care for patients with prolonged illness. She traces the gradual change in thinking and planning for these patients and relates this change to the increasing number of aged in our population and to recent progress in medical science.

There are still many who think of prolonged illness in terms of "chronic and custodial". In this book one finds a more hopeful and a more positive philosophy which is based primarily on the conviction that prolonged illness is both a medical and a social problem. Further, the social implications and influence can neither be separated from the medical implications nor disregarded as contributors to pathological phenomena.

Prolonged illness may intensify and accent the personal, interfamilial and community problems inherent in any disease situation. Many of these patients, in addition to the fears associated with the diagnosis, treatment and hospitalization must bear the additional burden of knowing that little can be done to arrest the actual disease process.

Mrs. Field makes no extravagant claims for complete rehabilitation in all situations. She does, however, stress the improvement in the patient's total well-being and social usefulness,

---

### THE FAMILY IN CANADA

The March **FOOD FOR THOUGHT** will be an enlarged issue devoted to the family in Canadian life. Copies may be ordered at 25 cents each or, in quantities of 50 or more, 20 cents each. **Food for Thought**, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 143 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5.



when not only the professional team, but the larger team of doctor, nurse, social worker, patient and patient's family, work together for maximum restoration.

Case illustrations show clearly and vividly the impact of prolonged illness on patients and their families and emphasize the point that there is no set, stereotyped reaction to illness *per se* or to any particular illness. The individual patient will react to his prolonged illness in ways compatible with his inner needs and outer strains. It is only by knowing and understanding the whole person that these patients can be given the help they need from doctors and social workers.

It would be unfortunate if Mrs. Field's book were read by social workers in the medical field only. Illness is universal and prolonged illness is becoming more prevalent. People with prolonged illness are found in every social worker's case load and should be the concern of all. Too often there is a tendency for social workers to shy away from ill people's situations or to feel that they lack the special competence to give help in that area.

We owe Mrs. Field special thanks for demonstrating so ably the use the social worker makes of support, warmth, acceptance, recognition, exploration, and understanding in helping the person with prolonged illness.

We also thank her for her emphasis on the soma as well as the psyche. She gives importance and worth to the practical help which must be offered in the way of financial assistance, housing, food and transportation, as well as to the help the patient needs in order to deal adequately with his fears, feelings of inadequacy, loss of status and role.

Particularly interesting to the reader

is the section on the advantages and disadvantages of home care programs. The six years' experience with home care at Montefiore Hospital is carefully evaluated and in Mrs. Field's assessment of it we find the same thoughtful and objective moderation which characterizes the discussion of illness and its problems throughout the entire book.

Mrs. Field's closing chapter on the long-range aspects of meeting the need of patients with prolonged illness is excellent. While there may be little that is completely new in this chapter the writer has gathered together from many sources and from her own rich experience the complex factors which must be considered if adequate care and effective help is to be provided for patients with prolonged illness.

These patients often can neither hope nor dream of cure. The special individualized attention and efforts of all professional persons working with these patients can however, have far-reaching effects. The integrated efforts of the doctor, nurse and social worker can alleviate pain and discomfort, can contribute to the patient's sense of worth and personal dignity and can ensure that families and communities will move toward a more positive and constructive attitude toward people with prolonged illness.

JOSEPHINE CHAISSON.

*School of Social Work,  
University of Toronto.*

**Social Work Year Book, 1954**, edited by Russell H. Kurtz. American Association of Social Workers, 1 Park Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. 703 pp. Price \$6.00.

*The Social Work Year Book, 1954* follows the familiar pattern of the 1951 volume and those published

earlier by the Russell Sage Foundation. This edition is, of course, independent of the others and may be consulted without the necessity of referring to earlier issues for background material.

There are two divisions: Part One, consisting of seventy-two topical articles written by authorities on the topics discussed; and Part Two, consisting of four directories of agencies whose programs are integral with or related to the subject matter of Part One.

The topical articles describe organized activities of programs rather than individual agencies. An attempt has been made to give an up-to-date cross-section view of each field with a minimum of historical background. Important developments occurring since the 1951 edition have been emphasized.

Coverage has been restricted to the United States except for two articles, Canadian Social Work, contributed by R. E. G. Davis, Executive Director, Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, and one other on International Social Work.

Contributors have been asked to avoid expression of personal opinion, and every effort has been made to secure objective treatment of the subject matter.

This book is published for an audience comprising not only social workers and practitioners in related fields, but for all who are interested in any way in social work.

To the specialized worker, the articles should be helpful in providing information concerning current activities in closely related fields, and to the non-professional reader, the book should give a broad basis for a better understanding of social problems and

of the programs devised to deal with them.

The bibliographies appended are considered to be among the most up-to-date and extensive on social work recently published.

In Part Two, which contains Directories of Social Agencies, there are listed:

Thirty-one International Agencies.

Sixty-three U.S. Governmental National Agencies.

Three hundred and eighty-seven Voluntary National Agencies.

Thirty-nine selected Governmental and Voluntary Canadian Agencies.

These are listed without endorsement of their programs or standards. Several changes in presentation of subject matter have been made in this issue. Three new topical articles deal with Epilepsy, Group Psychotherapy, and Public Health Education.

AGNES H. BURNETT.

Ottawa.

**Juvenile Delinquency**, by J. D. W. Pearce. British Book Service (Canada) Ltd., Toronto, 1952. 396 pp. Price \$5.00.

The author, physician in charge of the department of psychiatry, St. Mary's Hospital and Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, London, offers in this book a description of his clinical approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

He describes in the preface his motive for writing the book as a desire to interpret to the reader the considerations which influence the physician's judgment in formulating medical or clinical reports of juvenile delinquents for the court.

He commences with a brief historical description of the changing concepts and increasing social awareness of the social sciences as they apply to

dealing with the problems of the juvenile delinquent.

He describes the symptoms presented by behaviour problem children who are brought before courts because of their anti-social acts. This description is followed by a discussion of the aetiological factors which contribute to these behaviour problems.

There is some lack of clarity in differentiating between aetiological agents and symptomatology. One is left with the impression that the author has oversimplified the problem in an attempt to reach the reader who has had a very limited clinical or practical experience in this area of social science.

For the professional or specialist reader the book suffers because of this oversimplification and one is left with the hope that Dr. Pearce will publish in the near future a text on the medical and bio-social aspects of delinquency directed specifically to the professionals involved in assessing this problem.

The concluding chapters deal with the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The author has condensed excellent material to a point that leaves the reader's appetite unsatisfied. Most readers will be stimulated to enquire further into the sources the author has referred to in his excellent bibliography.

The final chapter consists of a recapitulation in summary form of the various chapters of the book. This, in the opinion of the reviewer, is a device to be recommended.

J. D. ATCHESON.

*Family Court,*  
*Toronto.*

**Helping Older People Enjoy Life,**  
by James H. Woods. Harper and  
Brothers, New York, 1953. 139 pp.  
Price \$2.50.

This book has been clearly and

warm-heartedly written by James H. Woods, who for the past several years has been actively doing exactly what the title of his book suggests.

Many men and women have long been aware of the need for leisure time activities for our older citizens, but have been at a loss how to proceed with a program dealing with it. Now this well written and informative book will help them find the answers. As stated in the dedication fly-leaf, "the elderly are often neglected in our social planning", and until recently nothing has been done about it. This book will act as an incentive and guide to those concerned over the problem of the forgotten ones, living in lonely rooms, feeling neglected and unwanted.

Naturally Mr. Woods writes only of his experiences with the happy and successful Golden Age clubs of Cleveland of which he is Director, but those experiences could be that of anyone, in any community. They will need of course to adjust the program to suit the needs and services available. The first chapters outline so clearly why older people need recreation and leisure time activities—the advance of medical science is prolonging the human life span, and families have a habit of growing up and leaving the parental roof, and so many older folk feel lost in their sunset years.

One thing stands out in this book, and that is the fun one gets from playing and working with older people. It is fun and the worker can't help finding it one of the most soul-satisfying kinds of service. The chapter entitled "Are Old People Different?", should be read over and over again by anyone contemplating this type of social service, for only in understanding the older people can they hope to achieve success.

Mr. Woods has outlined clearly the procedure in forming clubs for older people, but while he gives some guidance, each community must of necessity consider its own specific facilities.

Up to this point the book has gone into the groundwork, the beginnings as it were. The following chapters are devoted primarily to various activities from the pleasures of camping, to parties, suitable games and club meeting procedure.

The chapter on camping was particularly fascinating to me, as this way of working with older people is comparatively new in Canada. From the enthusiasm displayed by Woods on this subject, one can't help but feel that camping would be a welcome addition to programs for older people.

We hope from his writings many more elderly people can be brought into community life, made to feel needed and belonging again to the community, which in all probability they helped to build.

EVE HENDERSON.

*Friendship Club,  
Edmonton.*

**Community Organization for Neighborhood Development — Past and Present**, by Sidney Dillick. William Morrow & Company, New York, 1953. 198 pp. Price \$4.00.

The writing of a social work text book by a Canadian is sufficiently rare to warrant special attention in Canada. While Sidney Dillick's book does not contain any Canadian references, he has undoubtedly drawn on his Canadian background and experience to produce a very helpful text book indeed in the field of community organization literature.

This is not a text book on community organization as a method in

social work. It is rather a review of the major developments in neighborhood organization for social welfare in America from the industrial revolution to the present.

Mr. Dillick discusses a variety of neighborhood organizations against the background of socio-economic developments in five major historical periods, pre-1900, 1900 to World War I, World War I to 1929, 1929 to World War II and the post-war period. This approach has the advantage of giving the reader a rounded and complete picture of community efforts at the neighborhood level in their historical development.

But it was necessary to achieve this at the expense of continuity in tracing the development of particular types of neighborhood development, such as the settlement house, the area project, which is usually concerned with a particular direct service program, and the area council which is generally concerned with co-ordination and planning at the neighborhood level.

None the less the rich illustrative material and concrete examples of community experience, which are presented clearly, show how the planning concept at both the neighborhood and the overall community level emerged out of specific efforts to meet needs and solve social problems.

This historical material will be invaluable for teachers of community organization. Practitioners will find the meat of the book in the final chapters on the present situation. While neighborhood community organization is still largely experimental, it has undergone extensive analysis in the United States in recent years. Some fairly definite principles of organization have emerged; that it is not advisable for the planning organ-

ization to operate a direct service program and that it is important to have an organizational rather than individual membership base.

Successful experience seems to show that it is best to have fairly autonomous neighborhood councils which are closely related to the community welfare council. The latter should provide competent professional staff service and organizational machinery for the participation of representatives of neighborhood councils in the overall community planning.

One of the most encouraging developments has been the sponsorship of neighborhood councils by public agencies, which Mr. Dillick suggests may point in the direction of tax-supported community planning councils for health and welfare services. At the present time community welfare councils receive little or no support from public funds, depending almost entirely on community chests for their budgets.

The relationships of area councils to adult education, to settlement houses and other direct service agencies, and to co-ordination and planning at higher levels are helpfully discussed on the basis of specific experiences in a number of American cities.

The material is drawn from the experience of larger cities, of course, since community organization at the neighborhood level has been mainly a development of metropolitan areas. Metropolitan community welfare councils have found that the smaller

local community councils provide a way of covering the total metropolitan area.

The writer notes that the development of higher specialized health and welfare services operating out of central offices has tended to cut off valuable close contact with the organization and agencies within the neighborhoods and districts served. The neighborhood council offers a channel of communication between decentralized services and their district advisory committees and the neighborhood supporters and users of these services.

"Community welfare councils . . . need district community councils to facilitate citizen participation and action, to change social conditions and to make available in neighborhoods and districts the services of city-wide agencies".

Mr. Dillick's book provides valuable material for community welfare councils over and above their concern with neighborhood planning. For example, he observes that the successful results of participation of local civic associations in district councils indicates the need for overall councils to find ways in which metropolitan citizen organizations can participate in their activities. The book is relatively free of professional terminology and its forthright language and style should make it helpful and easy reading for the layman.

HENRY STUBBINS.

*Canadian Welfare Council,  
Ottawa.*

---

#### BRIEF NOTICES

***Canada. Department of National Health and Welfare, Annual Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1953.*** Queen's Printer, Ottawa. 140 pp. Price 50 cents.

***Canada. Unemployment Insurance Commission, Annual Report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1953.*** Queen's Printer, Ottawa. 46 pp. Price 25 cents.



***Education in Human Relationships***, by Myer Domnitz. Woburn Press, Upper Woburn Place, London, 1951. 62 pp. Price 2/-. The purpose of this booklet is to give details of activities and projects which might help to lessen prejudice.

***Great Britain. Child Migration to Australia***. Report by John Ross, C.B.E. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1953. (United Kingdom Information Office, 275 Albert Street, Ottawa). 50 pp. Price 50 cents.

***Great Britain. Report of National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Men and***

***Women, October 1953***. H.M. Stationery Office, London, 1953. (United Kingdom Information Office, 275 Albert Street, Ottawa). 62 pp. Price 50 cents.

***Practice in the Use of Purchased Psychiatric Consultation in 17 Private F.S.A.A. Member Agencies, March-May, 1951***. Family Service Association of America, 192 Lexington Avenue, New York. 20 pp. Price 50 cents.

***United Nations. Rehabilitation of the Handicapped***. Department of Social Affairs, Division of Social Welfare, Social Reference Section, United Nations, New York, 1953. 85 pp.

---

## CANADIAN AND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

For the first time the International Conference of Social Work will be held in Canada, when 2,500 delegates from more than 50 countries are expected in Toronto this summer. The last International Conference was held two years ago in Madras, India, when the theme was the development of human resources in the post-war world. Important delegates from Asian countries are expected to come to the Conference in Toronto in late June. (See outside back cover.)

Dr. George Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare, is chairman of the program committee. He is also President of the Canadian Conference.

The International Conference of Social Work is a permanent world-wide organization of individuals and groups concerned with meeting social welfare needs. It acts in a consultative capacity to three UN agencies, Unesco, Unicef and WHO. Close liaison is maintained with them throughout the year. The theme of this year's conference will be "Promoting Social Welfare through Self-help and Co-operative Action".

The Canadian Conference will meet from June 24 to 26 at the Royal York and King Edward Hotels, Toronto. High on the agenda are such matters as the prevention of over-lapping in community welfare services, fund-raising and budgeting for welfare services, homemakers' services for communities, alcoholism, and so forth. It is expected that 1,000 Canadians, from every province, will be in attendance.

The International Conference will meet at the University of Toronto. Only 1,000 Canadians will be able to attend. Another 1,500 delegates from around the world are expected. Besides the formal program consisting of plenary sessions and smaller group meetings, there will be exhibits, films, and tours for the European and Asian delegates.



---

---

## COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Philosophy, Principles and Practices in the Giving of Financial Assistance.** H. S. Rupert, Commissioner of Public Welfare for Toronto, says: "We consider this such an excellent pamphlet that it should be readily accessible to all our staff members . . . as understanding of the total staff is necessary in any public welfare program. The pamphlet is attractive and pleasing in form, and the headings and print are such that they make for easy and ready reading". 16 pages . . . . 25 cents

**THE ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN THE SOCIAL AGENCY OF TO-DAY.** With Community Chests raising the money and professional social workers giving the services, what do Boards do? Many interesting and essential things—this pamphlet tells what they are and how they are done. Orders are coming in fast, and we suggest ordering in sufficient quantities for your Board members before the supply is exhausted. 10 pages . . . . 20 cents

**RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS AS THEY AFFECT UNMARRIED MOTHERS.** A small folder containing a policy statement based on the report of a Committee. Much information and stimulation to thought and action, compressed into a small space. 5 cents

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND THE UNEMPLOYED.** See the daily press and editorial in this issue to find out why this pamphlet is necessary reading. It gives suggestions for reducing the need for public assistance and suggests how it could be provided when required. 20 pages . . . . 25 cents

**THE NEW CRIMINAL CODE—AS A SOCIAL WORKER SEES IT.** Reprint of an article by William McGrath in Queen's Quarterly. Background reading for understanding the current discussions of revision of the Criminal Code. 7 pages . . . . 10 cents

### Bulk Orders

10 per cent discount for 6 to 24 copies.

20 per cent discount for 25 or more copies.

## CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

245 Cooper Street

Ottawa

---

---

## *Coming Events . . .*

- April 30 to May 2.** Ontario Recreation Association Conference. Peterborough. Information from: Ontario Recreation Association, 4 Little Avenue, Weston, Ontario.
- May 24 and 25, and May 25 to 28.** Regional Conference (Ontario and Quebec), and National Conference on Adult Education. University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario. For information write: Conference Secretary, Canadian Association for Adult Education, 143 Bloor Street West, Toronto.
- May 27 and 28.** Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies. Annual Conference. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Write to: Mr. W. A. Goff, Box 104, Brantford, Ontario.
- June 23.** Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council. King Edward Hotel, Toronto.
- June 24 to 26.** CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WORK. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Information from: The Secretary, 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa.  
*Theme:* Human Values—the Basic Security.
- June 27 to July 3.** SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK. University of Toronto. Membership Secretary: Miss Phyllis Haslam, 13 Washington Avenue, Toronto.
- July 3 and 4.** Meeting of International Committee of Schools of Social Work. Toronto.
- July 4 to 6.** Meeting of Catholic International Union for Social Service. Montreal.
- August 13 and 14.** International Congress on Child Psychiatry. University of Toronto. Information from: Miss Helen Špeyer, International Association for Child Psychiatry, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.
- August 12 to 19.** International Conference on Group Psychotherapy. Toronto. Information from: Dr. Wilfred C. Hulse, International Committee on Group Psychotherapy, 110 West 96th Street, New York.
- August 14 to 21.** FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MENTAL HEALTH. University of Toronto. Information from: The Executive Officer, 111 St. George Street, Toronto.  
*Theme:* Mental Health in Public Affairs.
- August 20 to September 4.** WORLD CHILD WELFARE CONGRESS. Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Information from: International Union for Child Welfare, 16 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.
- September 8 to 10.** Family Service Association of America. Biennial Meeting. Hotel Statler, Los Angeles. Write to: F.S.A.A., 192 Lexington Avenue, New York 16.
- 
- 
-

